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VIII NO. 261 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

DATE	STEAMERS	TONS.
November		
6th "	"SYRIA"	6,683
13th "	"KASHMIR"	8,341
20th "	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
27th "	"DONGOLA"	8,056
4th December	"NARKUNDA"	16,118
11th "	"MALWA"	10,885
18th "	"KALYAN"	5,987
25th "	"MANTUA"	10,885

* Fully booked from China will not convey passengers from Bombay.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be No special train across France this some considerable time to come.

Date about	Steamer	
1st Nov.	Linga	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports
4th "	Benora	Karachi & P Gulf
5th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
7th "	Barala	Busreh direct.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with—

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Kamakura Maru	H. Kishiraa	3133	9th Oct.	20th Oct
Yamashiro Maru	S. Takiguchi	4141	28th Oct.	7th Nov
Yamato Maru	M. Tomita.	5846	29th Oct.	2nd Nov
Tenshi Maru	Kubo	3195	28th Nov.	30th Nov

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Saigon Maru	I. Ijichi	7th Nov.	17th Nov.
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	16th Nov.	20th Nov.
Kitanda Maru	--	27nd Nov.	27th Nov.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

Shirts (negligé Soft) .. Re. 1-8 per doz.
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Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.

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S. S. LOYALTY
BOMBAY TO MARSELLES AND GENOA.
Next Approximate Sailing.
15TH NOVEMBER, 1920.
FARES:—
First Special .. .. Rs. 800
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)
First Class "A" .. .. Rs. 750
First Class "B" .. .. " 700
Second Class .. .. " 600

A reduction of 10 per cent. is made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be reserved without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The Steamer is provided with wireless telegraphy.
All cabins are fitted with electric lights and fans.
The Steamer carries a fully qualified surgeon and stewardesses.
There is no deck accommodation for servants of passengers.
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 114. Tele.: JALANATH, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... Yen 8,800,000
HEAD OFFICE OSAKA
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Fukata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Tsuruga
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum secured amounts Rs. 5,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3 month and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 198.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,50,12,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 1,87,53,037/4
RESERVE FUND ... Rs. 8,50,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 80 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Mathura.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum secured amounts to Rs. 1 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

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In this Karkhana very nice and pure ITRS and good SCENTED OILS of all kinds have been prepared fresh at present and they are supplied at the very low price.
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SONE LAL,
Karkhana Itr.
Kothi ... KANANJ CITY.

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THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
Capital Subscribed ... Yen. 60,000,000.
Capital Paid-up ... Yen 45,000,000
Reserve Fund ... Yen. 6,680,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	SWATOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKIO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
J. IHARA,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital ... £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital ... £1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund ... £1,050,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kobe Shra	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalutara)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 1 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised ...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued ...	25,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed ...	25,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up ...	12,50,017	8	0
Reserve Fund ...	12,00,000	0	0

Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in respect of the paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Shahdara
Hapur	Montgomery	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Re. 1 received and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

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Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS accepted. Rates on application.
Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits.
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Bills for Collection accepted.
Every description of Banking business undertaken.
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G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
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'Phone 5305.
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INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

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(Registered in Japan.)
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Paid-up Capital ... Yen 74,000,000
Reserved Fund ... Yen 50,000,000
Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Janigiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon
Branches:—
Tsinan, Tahio, Taipeh, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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DIRECTORS:
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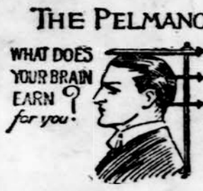

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have just unpacked a large consignment of the following goods:—

1. Sparking Plugs,
2. High Tension Wire Braided 7 m/m.
3. Low Tensions " " 5 m/m.
4. H. & B. Horns Brass & Nickle-plated.
5. Lucas' Horns, Nickle
6. Motor Oil Side Lights, Brass & Nickle.
7. Electric Head Lights.

Special quotations for Trade.

STANDARD AUTOMOBILES

Telegrams :— "Demand" Telephone:—4491.

58, Standard Road, BOMBAY Branch NASIK

H. H. Jethabhai & Co.,

Chemists & Druggists

Sitaram Building (Near Crawford Market).

Chemicals, Drugs, Paten Medicines Perfumeries, Hospital appliances and Sick requisites Trusses, Rubber Goods, etc., etc.,

ALWAYS AT HAND

LARGE FRESH STOCK UNBEATABLE.

Service Uniformly Prompt, Right, Satisfying

All up country orders executed promptly and with greatest care.

Credit accounts with Government Departments and Standing firms opend.

H. N. MISTRY & Co

Always large stock on hand of

White Carrara Marble Tiles and Slabs
Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles
English White Glazed Tiles and flooring tiles, etc.

Old Custom House Road,
Circle, BOMBAY.

Tel. Add.:—SATSANG.
Telep. No. 5741.

Your Baby's Welfare.

Your dearest wish is for Baby to be well and happy. Then you must pay particular attention to his food, for his welfare depends as much on that as on anything. The 'Allenburys' Foods are practically identical with mother's milk—Baby's natural food. Baby could have nothing purer or safer than

The 'Allenburys' Foods

Make Baby Happy and Strong.

MILK FOOD No. 1 : From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 : From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards

Obtainable of all Chemists
ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., London

Trade Mark

MELLIN'S FOOD

Untouched by hand Prepared as directed, forms a perfect diet for Infants and Invalids.

MELLIN'S LACTO

Glycose Untouched By Hand

is Mellin's Food mixed with milk. Water only has to be added to prepare it for use.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

For children after weaning.

Sample of Mellin's Food and Handbook for Mothers sent on receipt of 2 anna stamps by Messrs. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.

Mellin's Food, Ltd. (Boston Branch), London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE RALEIGH SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Manager Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE CLARE ROAD BAKERY.—The best in Bombay, RE-OPENED. For particulars apply to THE MANAGER, Clare Road Bakery Byculla Station Road.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Manag. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and T. J. DAVAR.

MISCELLANEOUS

LOOK to your own cause and hurry up for securing medals, etc., for your inventions, at Delhi, on 17th, 18th and 19th December, 1920. The FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the All-India Sub-Assistant Surgeons' Association and the All-India Sanitary, Scientific, Indigenous Drugs, Maternity and Infant Welfare Exhibition, 1920. For particulars apply Box No. 1326, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
5957

EDUCATIONAL.

ENROLMENTS for Commercial and Banking Courses can be made at once for November re-opening DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, 80 Esplanade Road.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A MANAGER in a Saw Mill for up-country. Only competent men need apply to DAMJI DEVSHI, Overbridge Contractor, Dadar, G. I. P.
5870

WANTED—Applicants (of all grades) seeking employments to apply for Terms of Business to KAPOOR & Co., Employments Suppliers, Fatehpure Road, Delhi.
5951

WANTED—Certified ACCOUNTANT (London) as working partner or on salary, security Rs. 3,000. Write to Box No. 1320, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
5929

WANTED—A retired P. W. D. ACCOUNTANT or HEAD CLERK, for an engineering firm. Apply Box No. 1323, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
5945

WANTED—Energetic MOFFUSIL AGENTS to sell our Photo Badges of Tilak and Ghandi. Apply Box No. 1318, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
5926

WANTED—An experienced HEAD CLERK for Marine Insurance Department of an Indian Insurance Company. Apply with testimonials and salary required to Box No. 1305, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
5886

WANTED—CLERKS for a Motor House for Workshop and Stores. Only experienced hands need apply with full particulars to Box No. 1317, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
5925

WANTED—An experienced STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of general office routine for a large Limited Company in the Fort. Apply immediately stating salary to Box No. 1328, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
5961

WANTED for Surat National College, PROFESSORS. Applications stating terms, teaching experience to reach undersigned before 5th November: SECRETARIES, Rashtriya Kelawani Mandal, c/o Swadeshi Bhandar, Surat.
5891

WANTED for service in Coasting Steamers, II CLASS MARINE ENGINEERS, only men of sober and steady habits and with good seagoing experiences need apply for terms to Messrs. R. E. COLLIN & Co., 7/10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
5932

WANTED—Respectable and influential CHIEF AGENTS and SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES for an Indian established Life Insurance Company for Central Provinces and Bombay Presidency, Terms very liberal Apply Box No. 1323, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
5949

WANTED—A FAST TYPIST for a public office in Bombay, fair knowledge of English, and previous office experience essential Salary according to qualifications. Fair prospects to a suitable man. Apply to Box No. 1292, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
5829

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One qualified and experienced EUROPEAN MOTOR ENGINEER to take charge of a Motor garage and perform all duties in connection with the Motor Deptt. in an Indian State Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating terms to Box No. 1322, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
5944

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of ELECTRICAL SUB-INSPECTORS for Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad. Applicants should have had a course of training in Electrical Engineering, must possess the diploma of a recognised College and should have had some works experience. Applications in their own handwriting together with copies of testimonials should be addressed to THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT: P. W. D. Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
5952

WANTED.—A GENERAL MANAGER for the Goraksha Mandal, Ltd., Calcutta, (a company to be floated with a capital of one Crore of rupees for the preservation of cows, Dairy—farming, etc.), only men with experience of office managment and a good knowledge of dairy farming need apply. A fair knowledge of Hindi preferable. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 1286, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
5938

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for a Motor Car Company an experienced first class Engineer. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with full particulars stating age to MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Premier Motor and Vehicle Co. Ltd., AMRITSAR.
5940

WANTED—CLERKS on the temporary establishment for the Head Office and Sub-Divisional Offices of the Electrical Engineer to Govt. Pay according to qualifications. Only qualified and experienced clerks need apply in their own handwriting together with copies of testimonials to THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT. P.W.D. Ridge Road, Malabar Hill Bombay.
5954

WANTED—A qualified ACCOUNTANT, strong in English, one who could manage the office and correspondence preferred. Good salary and prospects for a capable man. Apply stating salary expected and previous experience to Box No. 1314, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
5941

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced HINDU ASSISTANT with Managing ability, having fair knowledge of Gujarati accounts and English correspondence. Security required for Rs. 2,000. Salary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 per month according to qualifications. Aply Box No. 1319, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
5928

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of ASSISTANT SUPERVISORS and ELECTRICIANS at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Jalgaon, under the Electrical Engineer to Govt. Applicants must have had experience of all kinds of wiring work including wiring for D.C. and A.C. motors and must be able to take entire charge of small lighting plants including running repairs to both oil engines and generators. Applications in their own handwriting together with copies of testimonials should be addressed to THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER to GOVT., P.W.D., Ridge Road, Malabar Hill Bombay.
5953

WANTED.

WANTED Immediately.—Complete FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY new or second hand. Apply to the BHUPINDRA FLOUR MILLS, Bhatinda.
5785

WANTED—THEATRICAL CHAIRS with iron stands and sofas for Cinema Theatre. Apply VENUS CINEMA CO., c/ Arturo Boneschi's Office, Macmillan Buildings, Hornby Road.
5867

WANTED—A SCREW CUTTING, SLIDING and SURFACING LATHE, 24ft. to 32ft. long with box type gap bed complete with all chucks change wheels and overhead driving. Please apply with full particulars and prices to Box No. 1327, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
5960

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One OVERLAND, "4" Brand new at Rs. 3,500. Apply sharp Box No. 1313, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
5908

FOR SALE—BURNT IRON COLUMNS, Girdirs, Shaftings and other articles. Buyers can inspect and settle prices personally at the BHUPINDRA FLOUR MILLS, BHATINDA.
5956

FOR SALE—2 Gropper Printing Presses working by Hand and Power made by Jahn Taddon and Co. Size 13in. by 9in. Apply NAVAGHRE & Co., 6th Kumbharwada Bombay 4.
5924

FOR SALE.—One brand new fine-seater car just unpacked, fitted with electric lights, self starter, and magneto. Complete in very respect. Price moderate. Owner has no further use. Apply Box No. 1306 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
5890

FOR SALE—CLOCKS and TIME PIECES by Ansonia and other maker at wholesale rates. SUNDERDAS & CO., in Madanpura, Lalchimney Mills, Lamington Road Bombay.
5907

BUILDING LIME (slaked and unslaked) of Ahmednagar, delivered any station, very moderate rates, Apply ABUBAKER HAJI ESMAIL, 17-19, Kolsa Moholla, Sydhoni,
5844

FOR SALE—200 SHARES of Rs. 100 each in R. G. Baldock, Ltd., Byculla, Bombay. Intending buyers may send their offers to Box No. 1289, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
5814

VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND from 1,000 to 5,000 sq. yards on Ghodbunder Road, 4 minutes from station, are FOR SALE. Apply to N. J. MODI, Consulting Engineer, 40, Medows Street.
5927

FOR SALE—Ruston C. C. CRUDE OIL ENGINE, 65/70 B.H.P., complete with compressed air self-starter and separate small Kerosine Engine to drive air compressor, also fitted with friction, clutch and pulley for belt drive and extra heavy electrical type Fly wheel, in excellent condition. Apply Box No 1324, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
5948

FOR SALE—One Brand New "UNIVERSAL GRINDER" with full equipment made by B. A. BJORTH & CO. of Sweden Price Rs. 2,000. One D. C MOTOR (120 F. C 230 volts, 10 B. H. P.), complete with starter, switchboard, etc. Price Rs. 2,000. Address:—The BELGAUM MOTOR WORKS TRANSPORT CO., Ansurker Street, Belgaum.
5855

AN INDISPENSABLE AND AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE. Just published in Gujerati, "Social Diseases, Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases and Sexology." By Mr. Kaikhosru K. Dadachanji, Consulting surgeon Specialist. The Genito-urinary, Skin and Surgical Hospital Corner Grant Road Bombay 450 pages, 34, illustration Price Rs. 4. Obtainable from (1) "KAISER-I-HIND" Paper Printing Works, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, whence V. P's are despatched at Rs. 4-4. (2) S GOVIND & CO., Sandhurst Road.
4209

150 BABY FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS imported direct from the Fox Factory and landed in Bombay now are offered to the public at bargain price of Rs. 190 each net. Usual Price Rs. 200 each. Weight 7 lbs. Self Folding with all latest improvements complete in leatherette cases. The whole lot is to be cleared at once. Here's your opportunity to buy machine for the home or travel. MAYNE'S TYPEWRITER & SUPPLY CO., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
5286

TO BE LET.

TO LET—One big HALL on Hornby Road with Electric Fitting and lift from 1st November. Apply sharp to Box No. 1321, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
5946

TO BE LET for respectable Hindus, well ventilated ROOMS. With electric fittings at Poybave i. Parel, near Tram junction, Plot 36 Supari Baug, RAMJANALI SALEMAHOMED.
5746

TO BE LET—Airy large ROOMS for offices; immediate possession. Apply personally to SMETHAM, BYRNE & CO., 18, Churchgate Street.
5885

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW at ANDHERI, 10 minutes' walk from the station on Gundevli side road and also a bungalow on block system 3 minutes' walk from MATUNGA ROAD STATION (G. I. P. Ry) Apply to Box No. 1266, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." or Telephone No. 3836
5653

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT IADIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)
TERMINAL CHARGE ON COAL:

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a terminal charge of annas two per ton will be levied on coal traffic at the receiving station on the G. I P. Railway, on all bookings on and from 1st November, 1920.

W. ALEXANDER,
5780 Ag. General Traffic Manager.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

CHIEF AGENTS for each province pay Rs. 300 to 590 with liberal commissions, etc.
SUB-AGENTS in each district pay Rs. 100 to 200 with handsome commissions, etc.
TRAVELLING CANVASSERS on pay Rs. 100 with travelling expences, etc. To sell soaps.
Only able men should apply in English for terms to—

MANAGER,
UNIVERSAL SOAP MILLS, LIMITED.
Kapadvanj, Gujrat (India).
5481

NOTICE.

WANTED for employment as CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER of the Kutch State an M.D (London or Edinburgh) of at least five years' standing. Details settled by correspondence or interview. Apply with papers to

THE DIVAN OF KUTCH. BHUJ.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

TO
MILLS, GINS, AND HAND-LOOM FACTORIES' OWNERS, AGENTS AND MERCHANTS.

PHIROZ N. MOTABHOY & CO., hereby beg to inform their customers that from the 1St of November 1920, they have removed from the present premises 4 Rogay Building, Apollo Street, to the (Old) GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDINGS ground floor, Room No. 54 to 56, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. So from the 1st of November please make all communications call at the above address and please address all letters to Post Box No. 235 for safe delivery. Entrance into the said premis is also from the Bake House Lane which please note.
5878

NOTICE

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ON MONDAY, the 1st November, the SANDHURST ROAD BRANCH OFFICE will be REMOVED to the ground floor of Sheth Bhagwandas Narotamdas Kapol Nivas, at the junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads, opposite the Servants of India Society's Home.

R. A. DON,
Offg. Secy. and Treasurer.
Bombay, 26th October 1920. 5864

NOTICE.

CANADIAN MERCANTILE MARINE AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE, CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX, DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Pioneer	5,500	20th November 1920

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
4850

THE ORIENTAL NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Directors of The Oriental Navigation Company, Limited, have been requested by the members of the Company holding in the aggregate more than 43,0000 Shares of the Company to call an Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the Company for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, of passing a Resolution that the Company be wound up voluntarily. All members of the Company who cannot attend and who are in favour of the Resolution are hereby requested to appoint as proxy Dr. Bhama Ram Sheodial of 4, Bahra Patty (4 Jugmohun Mullick Lane) Calcutta or Lalla Dewanchand of 50, Clive Street, Calcutta, or Mr Chandulal Javeri 119-123, Parel Road, Umarkhadi Post office No 9, Bombay,
Forms of proxy will be sent to any member on application to Mr Chandulal Javeri Bombay 9 and should be returned duly signed as soon as possible,
Dated this 25th day of October, 1920
5835 CHANDULALL JAVERI

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNDER Part III, Regulation 3 (1), of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Regulations the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ibrahim Haroon Jaffer has withdrawn his candidature for the Bombay Central Division Mahomedan Constituency of the Indian Legislative Assembly.
In modification therefore of this office notice, dated 13th October, 1920, the name of the candidates for the Bombay Central Division Mahomedan (Rural) Constituency of the Indian Legislative Assembly will appear in the voting paper in the following order:—

1. The Hon'ble Sardar Gulam Jilani Bijlikhan of Wai.
2. Cancelled.
3. Mr. Manwar Khan Kayam Khan.

F. G. PRATT,
Commissioner, C. D.,
and Returning Officer.
Poona, 27th October, 1920.
5903

WANTED.

MERCANTILE FIRMS in Bombay carrying on Clearing Agency Business are invited to take up Clearing Agency Work to clear English Material arriving from England for Jamnagar Railway and Jamnagar-Dwarka Extension now under construction.
Particulars of works to be carried out:—
(1) To receive English Material from Home Steamers.
2) To pay Customs and other charges on behalf of the Railway.
(3) To load the consignments in trucks and despatch to Jamnagar.
Firms willing to take over this work are invited to send in their terms in a sealed cover to the undersigned before 20th November, 1920. The covers should be superscribed "Terms and conditions for clearing agency for Jamnagar Railway."

R. PESTONJI,
for Manager and Engineer-in-Chief.
Manager's Office,
Jamnagar, 26th October, 1920.
5902

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo Singapore Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.
Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.
Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York
The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East.
S. S. "City of Agra," September
S. S. "City of Melbourne," October.
For further particulars apply to the under signed.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
1992

BENGAL BRIDGE & BOLT CO. LTD.

PROCEEDING of an adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held at the Registered Office of the Company, 20, Strand Road, Calcutta, on Monday, 11th October, 1920, at 5 p.m.
(Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya in the chair.)
The Notice convening the meeting having been read:—
It was proposed by Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya, seconded by Mr. Firth and carried by the requisite majority:
That the capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 50,00,000 by the creation of 2,50,000 New shares of Rs. 10 each.
Proposed by Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya, seconded by Mr. Saha and carried by the requisite majority:—
That the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to issue immediately 1,25,000 of the said new shares in the capital of the Company and that the following rights and conditions be attached to such issue, that is to say:—
(a) The shares comprised in the said new issue shall subject as hereinafter provided, rank for dividend and bonus and in all other respects pari passu with the shares of the Company already issued excepting only that such shares shall not participate in any dividend and/or bonus declared in respect of the Company's financial half year ending on the 30th day of June, 1920.
(b) The said shares comprised in the said issue shall be offered in the first instance at par to all shareholders on the Company's register of members at the date of this Meeting in the proportion of one new share for every two existing shares held by him (but so that in calculating the number of shares to which each shareholder is entitled fractions shall be disregarded) and such offer shall be made subject to such condition as the Directors may think proper.
(c) The Directors may determine the time within which the existing shareholders are to have the option of taking up shares in the said new issue and all shares not taken up by Shareholders within the time so fixed may be disposed of by the Directors to such persons and at such price and upon such terms and conditions as they may in their absolute discretion think fit.
Proposed by Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya, seconded by Mr. B. C. Bhattacharyya through his Attorney, Mr. F. Stratton, and carried by the requisite majority:—
The Directors be and they are hereby authorised to allot and dispose of the balance of 1,25,000 of the said new shares at such future time or times and to such persons and upon such terms and conditions as they may in their absolute discretion think fit.
With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

P. B. BHATTACHARYYA.
Chairman.
5790

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "Sanuki Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from New York via Suez and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay, and take immediate delivery of their goods discharged in stream and landed at No. 8 Shed, Victoria Dock, on payment of all charges. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills of Claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. TAGAMI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Bombay Branch.
Bombay, 30th October, 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE LIGHTING of the Street Gas Lamps by Municipal Agency was begun yesterday. A good many of the lamps have been damaged by the strikers and others and it will be some time before the staff is adequately trained to clean and repair the lamps properly. In the meanwhile I would invite all citizens who are in possession of means of lighting lamps on the exterior of their premises to keep such lamps burning during the dark hours of a night in order to promote the convenience of the public and to facilitate the preservation of law and order. Many shopkeepers, hotel-keepers and Cinematograph proprietors, etc., as well as private citizens are already doing this and thereby earning the gratitude of their fellow citizens.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 30th October, 1920.
5958

THE INDIAN BLEACHING DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LTD,

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

OWING to the Postmen's Strike, DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the local Shareholders will not be posted, but will be issued to the Shareholders or their Agents on production of the Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 3rd November.
(Sd.) CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.
5956

DREDGER FOR SALE.

"JINGA"

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the Dredger "Jinga," the property of H. M. Government now lying at the Port of Bombay.
Particulars of vessel can be obtained from
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.
5709

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the purchase by the undersigned of the business of the firm known as "THE GENERAL ENGINEERING AND STORES SUPPLY AGENCY," notified some time ago was cancelled by mutual arrangement on the 8th instaant and the undersigned have no longer any concern with the same. The original partners in the said firm will recover all the debts and will be liable for all the outstandings of the said business.
Dated this 21st day of October, 1920.
VAKIL PARELWALA & CO., LTD.,
Albert Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
5784

PUBLICATION OF ELECTORAL ROLL

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ELECTORAL ROLL of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau for the Bombay Legislative Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly to be constituted under the Government of India Act, 1919, has been prepared and is published at the Office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Old Telephone Buildings, 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
A notice has been put up near the Roll specifying the time within which and the manner in which those desiring any revision or alteration of the Roll must make their representation. Persons requiring copies of the Roll should apply at once to the undersigned —

J. K. MEHTA,
Secretary and Returning Officer,
The Indian Merchants' Chamber
and Bureau.
Dated 1st November, 1920.
5736

WANTED

WANTED—3 experienced ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN on the temporary establishment on pay of Rs. 100—10—190. Good prospects of further promotion into a higher grade for really capable men. Apply at once—sending testimonials and specimen drawings—to

GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT,
P. W. D. Secretariat, Lahore.
5943

WANTED FOR RADHANPUR HIGH SCHOOL.

A GRADUATE on Rs. 60, rising to Rs. 70 in 2 years.
An UNDERGRADUATE on Rs. 45 rising to Rs. 55 in 2 years (inter passed).
A MATRIC, strong in Persian, on Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50 in 2 years.
Selected candidates must join on 20th November, 1920.

DEWAN,
Radhanpur State.
Radhanpur, 27th October, 1920.
5958

THE ELPHINSTONE SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have sanctioned an interim Dividend, at the rate of Rs. 15 per Ordinary Share and Rs. 3-8-0 per Preference Share, which will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after SATURDAY, the 20th November, 1920, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 12th proximo.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 12th to THURSDAY the 18th November, 1920, both days inclusive.
Owing to the Postal strike, local shareholders are requested to take delivery of their Dividend Warrants from the Company's Office. Up-country Shareholders will have their Dividend Warrants posted as usual.

By order of the Board,
HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE ESMAIL & CO.,
Managing Agents.
5933

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 6, Esplanade Road (2nd, Medows Street), Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of November, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of considering and passing the following Special Resolution:—
Should the Resolution be passed by the requisite majority the same will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held at the same place on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).
"That the Article 8 be cancelled and the following be substituted in its place.
"That the remuneration of the Directors including the Director Ex-Officio shall be Rs. 50 to each Director for every Meeting of the Board attended by him."

By order of the Board,
HUSEINBHOY AHMEDBHOY & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 1st November, 1920.
5955

WANTED.

WANTED—Experienced BORING OVERSEERS and trained BORERS to work on Panchayat wells in this District. Applicants should apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials or of work done with the salary expected before 10th November, 1920.

M. M. SITOLE,
President,
Baroda Prant Panchayat.
5950

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF THE CHINA MILLS, LIMITED (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).
Notice is hereby given that Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from N. P. Wadia, Esq., and Mafatlal Gagalbhai, Esq., the Liquidators of the China Mills, Limited (in Voluntary Liquidation), will sell by Public Auction at their Sale-Room, 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November, 1920, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the lands, hereditaments and premises more particularly described hereunder together with all and singular the lands, hereditaments and premises more particularly described hereunder together with all and singular mill house and other building and edifices standing thereon, and the boilers, engines, spindles, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils and other mechanical things and appliances, etc., appertaining thereto.
For further information and particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the undersigned at their office No. 2-8, Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, during office hours, or to the Auctioneers.
FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 24,450 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other premises under Old Nos. 94, 101 and 108, 121, 178 and 184, New Nos. B and C, and D/14236, 14234, 14243 and 14261, and H/14233, 14359 and 14381, New Survey Nos. 1E/2383, 1D, 1E, 1F, 1G and 1H/2443, Situate at Sewree, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, near the Oart formerly known as Bhow Rassool's Oart and forming part of the Jagheer land formerly known as Vizbhukhandas Atmaram's Oart and bounded on the East by the Sewree New Road, on or towards the West-North and South by the property of Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff being the remaining portion of the land known as Vizbhukhandas Atmaram's Oart.
SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Sewree in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the vicinity of the land hereinabove firstly described and covered by fresh water admeasuring 5,000 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 94, 178 and 184 and New Nos. 2/14233, 14359 and 14381, and New Survey No. H/2383, and forming part of the said Bhow Rassool's Oart and bounded on the North and South by the other property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on the East partly by the property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff and partly by land also covered with water belonging to Hajee Jakeria and which said pieces of water when at a certain height meet and on the West by the land belonging to the Company hereinafter thirdly described.
THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Sewree in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the vicinity of the land hereinabove firstly and secondly described and admeasuring 1,475 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 94, 178 and 184 and New Nos. 2/14233, 14359 and 14381, and New Survey No. H/2383 and forming part of the said Bhow Rassool's Oart and bounded on the North by other property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on the South partly by the property hereinbefore secondly described and partly by the property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on the East by the property hereinbefore secondly described and on the West by the Sewree Road.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPCHANDLERS, RAILWAY NAVAL AND MILITARY CONTRACTORS AND METAL MERCHANTS. SALE OF M. S. PLATES.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the controller (sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th November 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree.
On account and at the risk of Mr. D. [illegible]
A large lot of M. S. Plates (Ship plating) of sizes:—
(20 ft by 4 ft by 5/16 in: 20 ft by 4 ft by 7/16 in); (35 ft by 6½ ft by ¼ in, 35 ft by 7¼ ft by 1/2 in); (35 ft by 5½ ft: 35 by 6 by 6 1/2 35 by 7: 35 by 7½ by 9/16in); (35 by 35 by 6½: 35 by 7: 35 by 7 1/2 by 5/8in). (35 by 5½: 35 by 6: 35 by 6½: 35 by [illegible] by 11/16). (35 by 6, 35 by 6½ by 7¼ by 3/4), (7 by 4 8 by 3 10
Each size will be sold separately for the convenience of the buyers.
The goods can be inspected at the Government Depot between [illegible] p.m. three days before the sale.
Full particulars can be obtained from the Controller (Sales) [illegible] toms House, Ballard Pier, [illegible] signed.
A deposit of [illegible] at the time of sale will be required from buyers unknown to the undersigned. Delivery of goods will be given [illegible] days after the sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ZAOBA'S OART, GIRGAUM.

Under instructions from Mr. Maganlal Bhagwandas, the Receiver appointed in suit No. 1976 of 1920, in which the said Maganlal Bhagwandas and his wife Bai Jaikore, are plaintiffs and Bai Jadav, widow of Jekisondas Gangadas, is the defendant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st November, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed property:—

LOT NO. 1

All that piece or parcel of land or ground the lessor whereof is Moreshwar Ganpatrao Zaoba, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Zaobai Oart at Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, containing by admeasurement 370 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of the large tract of land belonging to the lessors, which said whole tract of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1, New No. 1, Old Survey No. 419 and New Survey No. 260, and which said premises are assessed under Ward No. 4335 to 4337, Street No. 34 and 35, and are bounded on the East by wall belonging to the Lessors, on or towards the West by a passage and beyond that by the house of Chandrobaghabai, wife of Pandurang Dinanath Chaman, on the North by a passage of the Oart and by the properties of Bhawoo Shimpi and Moraba Vingveek and on the South by a passage for privies of the oart and by the property of Manjulabai, wife of Shrina Nanabhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dean Lane, Fort, opposite to Rodgers and Co., a large and valuable collection of very rich plain and coloured marble figures, plain and coloured marble pillars, solid marble vases and pillars, marble ink stands, fitted with electric lights, Italian large size coloured figures with padestals, very rich electric 1 2 and 3 light lamps, bronze large and small size figures fitted with electric lights, electric chandeliers, life-size solid marble figures, large and small fountains, table ornaments, rich velvet piled car pets, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the statues are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BLEACHING POWDER

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proxi at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by public auction, at No. 1 Shed warehouse Prince's Dock, by order of the office concerned and on account and risks of Messrs. G. A. Kalelkar and Co., of 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

EX S. S. "FREINFELS."

63 Iron drums Bleaching powder United Alkali packing about 1 cwt. weighing about 31 tons.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HINDUSTANI CANE JAGGERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd November, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Mehta and Co.'s godowns, Sidney Road, Byculla, by order and on account and risk of Messrs. [illegible] Madras.

Ex S. S. "Hindustan Cane Jaggery.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Suit No. 2498 of 1920.

Sayad Mahomed Kazrani.

vs.

Hajee Bibi Fatma and others.

Under instructions from N. H. Moss, Esq. the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY, the 14th November, next at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Mr. Khan's Bungalow, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar Road, the very valuable and handsome made to order, walkwood, blackwood and mahoganized furniture, by Wimbridge, extra large size telescopic dining table in 13 pieces, with leather cover by Evans, Fraser, leather lined arm and without arm chairs, large and small, mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich glass and crockeryware, large Brussels carpet, Persian carpet rugs, fancy tiled top teapoys, palm stands, drawing room silk lined suite, Chesterveld silk lined sofas, easy chairs and rocking chairs, artistic made large and small cabinets, rich Chinese, porcelain and Doulton vases, solid silverware, fancy mahoganized Louis XV pattern painted glass, folding screens, Queen Ann pattern glass door silver show case, very rich corner mirror back cabinets, fancy artistic made wall Gerondoles, large pier glasses, ebonized and Rose wood cottage piano by Knake and Rose, mahoganized single bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, chest of drawers, Singer sewing machine iron cradles, cloth and gown presses dress, and wash-hand tables, rich engravings, and oil paintings, electric hall, table and wall lamps, electric ceiling fans, very rich marble figures with pillars, bronze figures with electric lights, ice chest, Singapore cane furniture, wall clocks, garden pots, one grand father's clock, terracota figures, fancy painted glass partitions, marble stools, verandah benches, automatic and canvas purdahs, copper water boilers, etc., etc.

AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

One 20 H.-P. "Maxwell" Landaulette in very good order.

One 16 H.-P. "Fiat," Landaulette in very good order.

Catalogues will b epublished and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 1st November, 1920.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

71, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tanks iron 400 gallons, bedsteads of sorts, cabooses, latrines, rice boilers, packing cases, old butt iron enamelled large, hot presses, boats life steel and old.

For continuation of the last advertisement [illegible] sale of stores under kind instructions [illegible] Director of the Royal Indian Marine [illegible]ued will sell by Public Auction [illegible]l stores on Monday, the 1st [illegible]e same terms and conditions. [illegible]ticulars, etc., apply to:—

[illegible]JI SORABJI & CO.,

Auctioneers.

[illegible]920.

[illegible]AD

[illegible]d and fifty [illegible], in the [illegible]tutions,

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Mds

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage and Parcels at Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY MONDAY the 1st November, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) at the above address, the following unclaimed luggage and parcels, consisting of 1 case cameras, (Kodaks), surgical instruments (new) mounted heads, leather, harmonium, electric battery, gas cylinders, brass toys, typewriter scent d oils, varnish, asafaert.da, haberdashary, twist, rubber tyres, photographic chemicals, fruit preserve, wooden toys and old clothings, etc. etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF 251 BAGS JAVA SUGAR

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 1st November, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. A. Jafer Mahomed and Co. at their shop at Khand Bazar and on account and at the risk of Seth Dawood Moti.

Ex. s. s. "HAVILDAR."

S B D made in Java Ralli Bombay G T I —251 bags white Java sugar.

AUCTION SALE OF 502 BAGS JAVA SUGAR

On MONDAY, the 8th November at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Daud Moti at his shop at Khand Bazar and on account and at the risk of Thaker Valabhdas Ramji Faramvala.

Ex s. s. "GOVINDA."

T A Ralli Bombay made in Java—502 bags Java sugar September shipment

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AUCTION SALE of a very valuable landed property situate at the Lohar Chawl, near Crawford Market.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th November 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction under the instructions from Mr. Jaferbhoy R. Sayani, the transferee of the mortgage, under an indenture of transfer of mortgage dated 12th February 1918 made between Noormahomed Fajibhoy the surviving mortgagee of the first part, Jankibai of the second part and the said transferee of the third part and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Jankibai wife of Pandarinath Madanji, the undermentioned very valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and situate on the South side of Lohar Chawl Street without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay registered in the records of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1187, New No. 6901, Old Survey No. 1149, New Survey No. 1813 and admeasuring one hundred eighty [illegible] and a half square yards or thereabouts and, subject to the Assessed and Collector's Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under Street No. now under Ward No. 1045, Street Nos. 138, 134-138 and assessed at Rs. [illegible] per annum as per Collector's Bill dated [illegible] and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On the East by the property of Ramji Chatoor on or towards the North partly by the property of Ramji Chatoor and partly by the property of Ramji Chatoor on or towards the West partly by the property of Ramji Chatoor and partly by the property of Ramji Chatoor on or towards the South by the property of the said Ramji Chatoor and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagers' tenants.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Attorneys for the said Transferee at their office at Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers

Bombay, 1st November, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF 502 BAGS OF WHITE JAVA SUGAR ARRIVED PER S. S. NAWAB.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Haji Abdul Rehman Shirazee and Sons, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd November, 1920, at 3 p.m., at Victoria Dock Shed No. 2, the following:—

M O made in Java superior H. J. H. J. Bombay—502 bags of White Java Sugar arrived per s. s. "Nawab."

A deposit of 25 per cent. requires at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF INSOLVENT'S ACCESSORIES OF MOTOR CAR AND INSTRUMENTS, a motor car of Chivrolette makers, dianama punching machines, lubricating oils, Anvil Jack's Pump, etc.

Under instructions from KENNETH MAC. I. Kemp, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent, Mr. Anthony C. Dunbar, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Connaught Street, near Parsee Agiari, next to Victoria Gardens, Byculla, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd November, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the following stock of motor accessories:—

A lot of motor accessories of every kind, die-machine, a lot of nuts, bolts, 9 casks Mobile oil, primus, burner with tank, broker pieces of motor car chain, wheel extractor, Anvil, dianama, punching machines, grinding stones, aromatic pump, Jack's hand and foot pumps, motor cycle engine, a broken motor car of Chivrolette makers, lubricating oil, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. requires at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very rich and valuable and artistic household furnitures by well-known makers, Chesterfield drawing room suite, very rich carved ivory inlaid folding hall screen, dining and bed-room furnitures, electro-plated wares, silverwares, crockery, etc., etc.

Under instructions from Mrs. M. Miller, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, 7th November, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Silloo Villa", Circus Avenue, Byculla Club, the following furnitures consisting of Chesterfield drawing room suite, silver cabinets, very rich artistically carved ivory inlaid wall-nut folding hall screen, brass wares, electro-plated wares, silverwares, dining table and chairs, dinner service, glasswares, cutleries, single and double beds, children beds, mirror-door almyrahs, lady's writing tables, revolving chair, rich carpets and durries, curtains with brass rods, blackwood teapoys, brass sliding hall lamp, tiger skins, baba chairs, vases, artistic pictures, kitchen utensils, etc., etc.

Property will be on show for last four days and catalogues will be issued.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st November, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Commg. Sat. November, 6th 6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45

WELCOME RETURN VISIT OF

Mr. Richard Rowe

and ompany.

In the most sonsational novel and entertaining show ever seen

KEILDERSON

Ventriloquist and Impersonator

MYSTIC MORA

In her bewildering and unique seance SOMNASTIC DREAMS & VISIONS

Mora blind-folded will read and answer any question written by anyone and retained in their hands throughout the evening

KOKO

The Dainty Queen of Magic

Dr. Rowe in a new act

NOW GAMBLERS WIN

All the secrets of cheating revealed

THE MODERN DELILAH

Mora while in a cataliptic sensation 20 times her own weight

POPULAR PRICES BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-Night at 9-30 p.m.

FIVE NIGHTS ONLY

FIVE DISTINCT PROGRAMMES.

R. B. SALISBURY

with his

ENTIRE LONDON PRODUCTION

of

"THE QUAINTS"

"THE QUAINTS"

"THE QUAINTS"

[illegible] New Programme [illegible] the sparkling [illegible]

[illegible] WANTED [illegible]ILE."

[illegible].m. after

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Two Thundering Vitagraph Serial

"THE MAN OF NIGHT"

You must see two concluding Chapters of this wonder Serial

and

"THE SCARLET RUNNER"

"THE LOST GORL"

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

BLANCHE SWEET

IN

"THE GIRL IN THE WEB"

A Girl, a private secretary, is accused of stealing the family jewels; of stealing another woman's husband; of stealing the baby girl of the other woman.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 9-30 p.m.

"COMMUTTERS"

Drama in 5 parts

"Around the Town"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Miss Olga Steffanovich

THE RUSSIAN CHAMPION DANCER

Miss Olga Steffanovich will give a brilliant exhibition of Classic Dancing which will commence at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Also a Remarkable Picture Drama For production in five parts

"The Melting Millions."

A young spendthrift falls in love with a girl and would wed were it not for his inherited engagement to a rich young widow. When he decides to ask the widow if she intends to marry him he finds that she has run off and married his fiancee's father, a widower. Then he and the girl do likewise. As a wedding gift, the widow returns to the youth his long lost fortune.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!?

Prices: Rs. 1-8. Re. 1. As. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

TO-NIGHT

FRANK KEENAN

American greatest character actor in one of his greatest character Impersonations.

THE SILVER GIRL

in 5 reels.

A clean cut story of the west. The Hell Rim Basin of Navada-where men Delve deep into the bosom of mother earth Extracting her greatest Treasures.

PATHE GAZETTE.

Latest news of the world in picture

FRESH PAINT

A Pollard Comic

Comming our DEVALI Programme Commencing 6th Nov.

MADALSA

Time: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily

Matinee on Sat. and Bank Holiday at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers present

Louise Glaum.

The Winsome Charmeuse of the Screen in A thundering 7-reel Drama of the East,

"SAHARA"

The Soul-stirring Drama of Frailty-Frivolity-Fidelity-Faith!

A Photoplay that bristles with the Splendour and the Barbaric nativity of the

ORIENT?

You romp in the sandstorms of the Great African Desert: You encamp in Egyptian canvas tents; you live with nomadic Arabs; you breathe the glorious sunny atmosphere of Cairo and El Shahapur! And THERE you encounter—a "Butterfly" of the Parisian Opera!

A Beautiful Picture that tells you of the depths of a Woman's soul!

Come and measure them yourselves!

Fickle and Frivolous from the very beginning, she lived only to be petted and to be amused! Suddenly she was hustled on to SAHARA, the parched sandy ocean of Africa, where she met no admirers—no smooth compliments—no soft whispers—WHAT happens? Come and see!

A Comedy in the Programme.

To-day and this Week!

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

Four Shows To-day: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15; (S. T.)

Fillis Great Circus

Location: Queen's Road, At Churney Road Station Overbead Bridge

To-Night! Entire New Show To-Night!!

Every item changed except The Great Tiger Act

our

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

It considered even BETTER THAN THE FIRST.

The Great Cliquett Troupe

In their novel Cowboy scene and acrobatic Feats.

LA BELLE RITTORIA

The Graceful and Daring Trapeze Artist

HAJI ALI

Egyptian magican the most marveillous magican of modern Times both Scientist and medical authorities, thoroughly astonished at his wonderful swollowing Feats

New Jockey Acts! New Horse Acts

"DANDY GEORGE"

Thrilling Div for life from a height of 60 ft

Amusing Tricks by the Elephants!

Every Evening at 9-30 p. m.

Matinees SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS at 5 p.m. children half price to Matinees only.

Popular Prices.

Booking at Rose & Co., FORT.

NOTICE:—Motor Cars and other Vehicles may use the P. W. D. Road behind the Charni Road Station going via Sandhurst Bridge & Chowpatti Sea Face.

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!

A Picture that will give you the tremors!

STARRING

The Idol of the Millions

ELMO LINCON

He is the Saviour of the Week He is the Terror of the Wicked! He wishes to play square—but is thwarted by persons who miscalculate the strength of this Big Man's Body, Mind and Heart!

"THE INNER VOICE"

(7 Reels—7000 feet.)

A Story of LOVE, VILLANY AND REVENGE!

The Mighty, Fearless, Favourite of Men, Women, Boys, Girls and Babies!

THE MODERN HERCULES

ELMO

in a thrilling, heart-piercing Drama

It is a tale that will grip the interest from the first flash. It is an unique photoplay that

YOUR FAMILY MUST SEE!

this Week—perferably to-day at the

A Mighty Story of a Mighty Man!

A Comedy in the Programme,

Four Shows To-day 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road)

Bombay's popular picture rendezvons

The Cinema Majestic

Tram Terminus Girgaum.

presents

EARLE WILLIAMS

and

RUTH CLIFFORD

in

"The Black Gate"

a fascinating story full of mystery and love giving the popular stars unusual opportunities to display their abilities.

KNIGHTS and KNIGHTIES a side splitting comic | four shows daily at 5-15, 7; 8-45 and 10-30.

NEXT WEEK

A NORDISK Super production

THE CHOSEN FOR DIVALI HOLIDAY

A Prince of Bharat

Amidst the usual eclat and enthusiasm, the

"MOONRIDERS"

have galloped through the Fifth Instalment Saturday last.

This Universal Serial is a stunner. The heart-stirring Episodes screened this week make the heroic pair—ART ACORD and MILDRED MOORE—the hot favourites of the spectators.

A 2-Reel Drama and a 2-Reel Comedy in the Programme.

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m (S.T.)

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

The storm in the Bay has moved in a north-easterly direction and its centre is probably in the middle of the Bay. The monsoon has been vigorous in the south of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore, Malabar, Madras, Deccan, North Madras Coast, and local in Lower Burma, South-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in the Konkan.

The chief amounts are:—Mercara two inches; Mysore three; Ootacamund one; Cochin two; Cuddapah one and a half; Nellore seven; Masulipatam one; Cocanada one and a half, and Vizagapatam two.

Forecast:—Extension into Arakan.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 30th October, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The sky is clear. Humidity is in defect at Rawalpindi and is in excess at Delhi. Both day and night temperatures are normal at Delhi, but are above the average over the rest of the division.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average throughout the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is lightly clouded at Karachi and is clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and is in defect over the rest of the division. Day temperature is above the average in Rajputana; night temperature is above normal in upper Sind and in north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—The sky is clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj and in defect over the rest of the division. Day temperature is above the average in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly clouded in the south of the division. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is below normal at Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.55in. of rain. The sky is lightly to moderate clouded. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal at Bombay, but are above the average over the rest of the division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is heavily clouded in east Hyderabad and is lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in north Hyderabad and at Malegaon and Ahmednagar. Day temperature is above the average at Nizamabad; night temperature is above normal in east Hyderabad and in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Malabar and locally in south-east Madras, Mysore, the Madras Deccan, on the north Madras coast and in south Konkan. Cochin has had 1.86in., Cuddapah 1.37in. and Masulipatam 1.15in. Day temperature continues to remain slightly higher than usual to the north of the latitude of Bombay. Conditions remain unsettled over the southern half of the Peninsula.

Forecast.—Some extension of rain may occur in the south Bombay Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 29th October, 1920.

The storm in the Bay has been practically stationary. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Mysore and the Madras Deccan, and local in Assam, Malabar, south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Burma and Bengal.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy one and a half inches.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY THE 30th OCT. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Rainfall: 8 hrs.	Past 24 hours	Total from 1st June to date	Total from 1st Jan. to date
UPPER INDIA—						
Delhi	86	58	1	3	26.90	-3.60
Rawalpindi	90	54	0	0	15.51	-3.70
Lahore	89	53	0	0	7.25	-7.01
Simla	67	50	0	0	4.66	-7.01
Ambala	72	52	0	0	15.25	-11.00
Delhi	90	58	0	0	20.20	-3.40
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	86	56	0	0	20.91	-3.90
Malegaon	87	54	0	0	10.60	-3.90
Ahmednagar	91	52	0	0	19.00	+2.00
Dhawapore	84	57	0	0	20.06	+10.00
Allahabad	88	60	0	0	22.10	-3.00
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	78	56	0	44	1.45	-0.70
Karachi	86	72	1	22	0.86	-7.20
Ajmer	84	57	0	45	20.45	+3.00
Jaipur	91	64	0	2	24.43	+2.00
Bikaner	97	67	0	0	8.15	-3.00
Mount Abu	72	54	0	M.	58.44	-21.01
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA—						
Rajkot	91	63	1	78	19.60	-3.00
Bhuj	87	71	1	7	10.68	-3.00
Veraval	82	73	0	33	19.88	+1.00
Jubbul	87	63	0	0	30.13	+9.00
Khandwa	97	66	0	0	20.44	-5.7.
Surat	87	69	1	36	37.16	-13.00
Ahmedabad	100	68	0	34	18.16	-3.00
Deesa	101	66	0	0	18.69	-3.00
Baroda	93	65	0	19	27.95	+0.00
Indore	90	59	1	45	34.00	+3.00
DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Nizamabad	87	57	0	54	30.74	-20.01
Sholapur	92	68	0	20	24.46	-7.11
Dhanergaon	91	58	0	0	30.72	-10.31
Kurnool	90	70	0	60	28.87	-6.01
Akola	94	64	0	2	31.76	-11.00
Aurangabad	93	65	0	32	18.78	-11.00
Nagpur	91	62	1	0	27.24	-11.00
Chanda	92	68	0	52	39.33	-0.00
Raipur	91	64	0	49	33.00	-12.10
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90	76	0	68	20.73	-20.00
Ratnagiri	87	72	1	60	57.57	-20.00
Carwar	89	67	0	0	74.78	-13.00
Cuncan	92	70	3	91	60.61	-24.7
SOUTHERN DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Belgaum	83	58	0	25	9.30	-11.01
Ahmednagar	91	61	0	12	9.85	-10.11
Poona	89	58	0	13	25.06	-2.61
Satara	91	60	0	25	12.97	-13.04
Miraj	87	71	1	0	0.05	-8.08
Belgaum	85	67	0	0	49.54	-4.01
Ankampalli	88	68	3	21	7.05	-17.23
Hyderabad	82	64	0	42	23.51	-14.10
Kolhapur	84	71	2	84	0.61	-11.00
MADRAS & CARNATIC—						
Mangalore	88	72	7	84	0.87	-2.00
Calicut	85	76	1	0	0.12	-2.54
Cocanada	84	76	3	91	1.85	+3.00
Chicacole	86	74	0	94	1.02	+1.00
SOUTH MADRAS—						
Masulipatam	73	78	2	88	1.15	-0.00
Bellary	86	70	0	72	0.04	+0.07
Cuddapah	88	72	0	58	3	-0.01
Madras	82	76	0	95	0	-0.07
Nellore	77	74	2	93	3	-0.11
Coimbatore	87	72	0	57		-0.00
Trichinopoly	90	72	0	52		+1.1
Madras	87	76	1	78	2	-0.5

Economic & Financial Review.

FEDERATIONS OF FARMERS.

BY "KRISTODAS."

We have heard recently much about the British Federation of Industries which has been working to such a tremendous extent for the development and progress of British Industries. A similar federation has been started in the United States of America for the development of agrieulture. The farmers within the last 10 months have organized a million members combined of food-producers covering 33 agricultural States. Lowa, Illinois, New York and the Missouric already have something like hundred thousand members each; the work of further organising is going forward rapidly. What size and resources of the federation must be is evinced by the fact that the executive head of this new organisation receives a salary of 15,000 dollars a year. Such a mammoth organisation is the outgrowth of a dozen years of pluding Government work. The first Farm Bureau was a strictly local organisation for the protection of dairy interests in Broom County, New York. Then the Smith Weavers' Act adopted to perform a nation-wide function in the extension services of the United States Department of Agriculture. Under this Act the County Farm Bureau was made a sub-division of the federal and States extension activities and its work was made to centre about the scientific leadership of a County Agent. "This itinerant teacher", said Ashbury F. Liver, "will not devote its work solely to production, but to marketing, distribution and rural economics as well." The work of this federation is not limited to questions of production or the control of prices, but includes the maintenance of farmers lobby at the State Legislative Assemblies, encouragement of co-operative he'ping associations and the improvement of rural schools and other communal assets. The following is the platform of this organization:—The establishment of (1) a bureau of transportation to obtain fair railway and ocean freights on farm products, (2) a bureau to study and determine reforms in the distribution of farm products. (3) a bureau to determine the most successful agricultural co-operative methods here and abroad and to aid in establishing them in the different States, (4) a bureau to investigate foreign trade relations with reference to our agriculture, (5) a bureau on legislation affecting farmers and to oppose, (1) any alliance whatever of this federation with federations of Union Labour, (2) the labour strike has no longer been justified—much better displaced by Arbitration Boards or Courts to safeguard the public in controversies between labour and capital. Our Indian farmers have no such organization, not even a decent union or assoeiation to supplement the work being done by Government Departments. Here also organised union of farmers can achieve a lot with regard to the solution of railway transportation problems. railway freights but above all, they can be useful in securing to farmers higher prices for their products which they have to part with the exporters at prices cheaper than what would otherwise be the case. Such Unions can be established through the co-operative societies.

SITUATION IN EAST AFRICA.

From the recent telegram from the Indian Association, Mombasa, it appears that the situation in East Africa with regard to the British Indians still remains unrelieved. Every effort is being made by white settlers to prevent land on the uplands going in the hands of Indians and to segregate, under the pernicious advice of Dr. Simpsin, Indians thrall Europeans. Representatives of the Government of India Sir Benjamin Robertson and Mr. Corbett who had been to Africa, have now returned and we are now awaiting with anxious expectancy the publication of their report which will show what view these representatives took of the situation there and what remedies they suggest. As far as we can see the Government of India with regard to this question are at least actively keen on securing to Indians their legitimate rights and privileges. It would be preposterous if while in the adjoining mandatory territory of German East Africa there were a complete equality of status between Indians and Europeans and the reverse were the case in British East Africa. Apparently there is not so much colour prejudice in East Africa as in South Africa and the principal reason therefore which would be actuating white settlers against Indians must be commercial, jealousy or slobbishness. Surely, such prejudices can be overcome with little of tact and firmness on the part of the Government of India for otherwise they will prove extremely disastrous in the present surcharged atmosphere of the country. White settlers in East Africa cannot be allowed to wreck the Empire on the score of their narrow prejudices and short-sighted anti-Indian feelings.

LABOUR DIFFICULTIES.

The Hon. Sir Thomas Holland referred to the question of labour difficulties at an informal meeting between the Railway Conference and the Board of Industries and Munitions. He gave a history of all the agreements and resolutions arrived at by the League of Nations and the Washington Labour Conference. This history is now fairly very familiar to all of us. The principles having been laid down, however, it is the duty of labour leaders in this country to see that they are carried out with honesty and faithfulness in this country. Labour has got two forces to contend against: one is the capitalists and the other is the Government. From what Sir Thomas Holland said at the Delhi Sessions of the Imperial Council, there is good grounds to hope that under his direction and in his regime, labour claims would be sympathetieally considered and favourably acted upon. He observed that it would be better that the mill industries of Bombay should be wiped out rather than that its workers should continue in the same horrible conditions in which they were. The same hon. member for Industries, however, who made sueh a generous and noble-minded declaration in favour of employees, showed quite an unsympathetic front against the demand of the Hon. Mr. Khaparde with regard to Government Press employees. We remember that the Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha always protested against mill-owners being called upon to provide housing accommodation for the mill-hands when the Government and Railways, two of the biggest employers of labour, had failed to do so. One of the bugbears of Sir Thomas Holland is the leadership of the labour unions being taken up by what may be called outsiders. Theoretically it would be better for labour unions to have as officers their own men. In the peculiar conditions however of this country it is not possible to have this for some time at least to come looking to the colossal illiteracy and ignorance of Indian labourers. If they are not allowed to have as their officers outsiders, the plain truth is that they will not be able to form themselves into unions and to continue in their present disorganised and helpless state. It is because of this reason that several labour unions formed in this city have as their Presidents and Secretaries outsiders who will be the first to give over the job and responsibilities to the Unions when they are able to find among themselves capable and intelligent officers. If they have not outsiders as officials the result will be that they will play in the hands of employers or if they have strikes they will perhaps go into riotous mischief. Sir Thomas Holland observed that the ercuse offered for the present state of things by those with whom he had discussed the matter was that the workers were uneducated and being unable to argue their cases with fluency became defeated in argument by their employers. He added that when a worker represented the grievances of his class his obvious disability in speech merely tended to create for him a certain amount of sympathy, whilst it was something akin to pleasure to be able to defeat in argument the political lawyer and being generally ignorant of the real conditions of work, his defeat in mere argument was never difficult to bring about. One agrees that when the workers present their own cases is a certain amount of sympathy which is lacking when this case is presented by outsiders. There is no reason however why the Government officials or heads of Joint Stock Companies should not take the view that the case of their employees is put forward by outsiders only because workers themselves are not in a position to do so and not because these outsiders are professional agitators.

APPREHENSION OF WORKERS.

Sir Thomas Holland mentioned another objection which was far more important according to him which was a presumption on the part of workers that if they attempted to represent their grievances they would be as individuals ultimately victimised. He urged upon the Railway officials the necessity of taking every possible step to prove that the suspicion was without real foundation. It would be well if such steps are taken and the minds of employees are disabused of the suspicion referred to by Sir Thomas Holland. As long, however, as the present attitude of employers is there, and several instances are afforded by the present strikes, there is no escaping from the fact that labourers will not like to go directly to their employers. Here again is the question of the personal equation to which we referred last week. The relations between employers and employees are strained only because there is not that personal and friendly touch between them. If there is such a friendly touch as it was in days of yore there is no reason to fear that workmen will create any mischief tending to the destruction of industries.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE AGAINST EXCHANGE.

The Delhi Mercantile Association has passed a resolution that all its members should insist on payment of their bills at 2s. only. It is true that at the present rate of exchange importers stand to lose a heavy amount of money, but the remedy will not be found in passing resolutions avowing that no payments will be made at a rate of exchange less than 2s. Perhaps the real motive of all such resolutions is to produce a concerted feeling in the commercial community to take a joint action. The banks will positively proceed to take action against people who refuse to fulfil their engagements. If there be only a few individuals of this type they will lose oredit and prestige, but if the importing community as what takes up this position all fear of losing credit will disappear. The deeper question however is if it would be moral to refuse obligations which have been entered upon. Merchants arranged contracts when the exchange stand at 2s. 9d. with a hope that exchange would go up to 3s. They did not therefore come their exchange. Unfortunately for them the upward movement was arrested and a downward course was taken with the result that payments have to be made at 1s. 7d. for contracts entered into at 2s. 9d. The loss is terrible and cruel. But the responsibility rests upon the fatuous financial policy of the Government and those who lured by the speculative glamour of the moment did not cry "Halt" to the headlong rush of the Finance Department towards ruin. "Wages of Sin is Death."

JAPANESE EXCHANGE.

Importers of goods from the Dnited Kingdom should not be under the impression that only they are sufferers through the vagaries of exchange. Japanese exchange is showing the same erratic tendencies. 100 yen were equal to 96 rupees last year and the rate is at present Rs. 185. One can well imagine losses of exporters whose bills may be rishonoured in Japan. Over and above these fluctuations in exchange there is the great tangible fact of prices of cotton having gone down. So while importers complain of losses they have had to suffer the fact must not be lost sight of that other traders have also borne tremendous losses. The International Economic Conference was held at Brussels to consider all these pertentuous questions of an international character. If the fact is realised that the world has not completely emerged from her last malady and is still suffering form shell shock, it will set to rest grumblings and mutterings. Let the commercial community set its most intelligent brains to find out a solution of the complex situation for mere protests and pious resolutions will not serve the purpose.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 25th.

		Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool		7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		"
" " Sales of East Indians		700
" " Imports		"
Mid. American Spot		25.21
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		42.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	Jan.	20.18
	Mar.	19.95
	May	19.55
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan	19.45
	Mar.	..

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 25th.

FUTURES DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices.
Oct.	16.18—16
Nov.	
Dec.	16 02—13
Jan.	15.64—21
Feb.	
March	15.31—21
April	15.22—19
May	15.14—19
June	15.02—19
July	14.78—21
Aug.	
Sept.	

Prices taken at 10-20 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 25th.

Months	To-day's prices.
Oct.	16.07—25
Nov.	15.94—97
Dec.	15.87—42
Jan.	15.37—35
Feb.	15.14—27
March	14.98—38
April.	14.82—38
May	14.68—38
June	14 55—30
July	14.48—38
Aug.	14.30—38
Sept.	14.07—27

Tone:—Very Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Oct. 23th

M.G.	Bengal Good	7.50
" "	Fully Good	8.50
" "	Fine	9.00
" "	No. 1 Oomra Good	11.25
" " "	Fully Good	12.25
" " "	Fine	12.60
"	Broach Good M.G.	12.50
" "	" "	13.38
" "	" "	13.88
"	Scinde Good	7.62
" "	Fully Good	8.32
" "	Fine	8.62

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 26th.

Futures at New York Jan.		24.28
" " " Mar.		20.07
" " " May		19.35

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Oct. 30.

Our market for ready cotton showed some better tone yesterday and some nice lots of Oomras were purchased by Japan Shippers. About Rs. 2,500 are reported to have been sold yesterday.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 29th Oct. 1920.

		Bales.
Cotton		1,964
Wheat		14,635 Qrrs
Linseed		4,656 "
Rape, etc.		484 "
Gingellyseed		44 "
Poppyseed		Nil
Groundnuts		164 "
Cottonseed		2 995 "
Rice		79.001 "
Myrabollams		Nil
Cottonseed		788 "
Mowraseed		168 "
Grain		349 "
Jowar		1,580 "
Masur		Nil
Barley		528 "
Bajree		1,775 "
Gual		1,673 Tons.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Oct. 30th 1920.

		per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Davia		No. 16	1 0 0
Sa vrji		No. 10½	0 15 6
Gurbakhsh		No. 12½	1 1 0
Japanji		No. 60	0 12 9
Japan		Nos. 40/1	2 5 0
Do.		Nos. 40/2	2 6 0
Do.		Nos. 20	1 7 3

METAL.

Fixed rates for Brass and Copper: Daily Quotations Oct. 30th 1920.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/4	22 0 0
Do.	1/	23 0 0
Do.	1½	23 0 0
Do.	1½	23 0 0
Do.	1½	27 8 0
Do.	2	27 3 0

COPPER RATES.

Oct. 30th 1920

	per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Coppe.	3/4	79 0 0
Do.	1	82 0 0
Do.	1½	82 0 0
Do.	1½	84 0 0
Do.	1½	84 0 0
Do.	2	84 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		25 0 0
Fazeltaka ioist		83 0 0
Copper English-Bars		38 0 0
Brass-Bars		38 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar Sheet.

Bombay, Oct. 30th 1920, 6 p. m.

Ready	Buyers Offer. Rs. a. p.	Sellers Offer. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 10-80	52 0 0	0 14 0
" " Cawnpore 10-32	56 0 0	0 14 0
" " Kaisers Bassra	56 0 0	0 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Aziki	14 0 0	14 0 0
" " Cawnpore	13 12 0	14 4 0
" Yellow Chaparpore	13 4 0	14 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	17 10 0	18 0 0
" " Thin	16 12 0	17 4 0
Sesamum, White Ordinary	85 0 0	90 0 0
" Calcutta	90 0 0	95 0 0
" Cawnpore	75 0 0	77 0 0
" Black	70 0 0	75 0 0
Poppyseed, White	16 0 0	17 0 0
Groundnuts	85 0 0	87 4 0
Mowraseed	7 12 0	8 2 0
Barley	4 0 0	0 0 0
Jowarseed	4 4 0	0 0 0
Cottonseeds	3 0 0	5 2 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	0 10 0
Linseed May	18 4 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 27/3.
Bar Silver ready, Rs. 115.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/7-3/8.
D. D. on London, 1/7-7/16.
3 M/st D. A., 1/8¼.
D. D. on Paris, Frc. 420.
3 M/st D. A., Frc. 470.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 180.
60 D/st D. P., Rs. 165.
American Cross rate, dol. 3.46.
Paris Cross rate, Frc. 54.30.
London Silver ready. 52-3/8.
London Silver forward. 52¼.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 77.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1929-22, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 76.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 62.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated, 65.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 62.
4 per cent Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dateed, 62.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 92½ to 92¼.
Business in 3½ per cent. Paper was done at 48/2/- in small lots.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was easy on account of Bulls unloading.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2,600, By. Cotton 1,040, By. Dyeing 2,970, Century 995 Cent. India 5,150, Colaba Land 2,580, Crescent 615, Currimbhoy 1,250, David 1,590 Fasulbhoy 1,692/8, Finaly 1,250, Ind. Bleaching 200, Ind. Malwa 612/8, Kasturchand 1,800 Kohinoor 3,460, New Great 872/8, Pearle 1,095, Shapurji 385, Simplex 812/8, Swan 1,135. Swadeshi 4,350, Tata Mill 1,750.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 785, By. Burma 660, By. Burma N. I. 207/8, Bt. Burma Petrol 17/4, By. Steam 427/8, By. Tramway 710, Bundl Cement 40/8, Ind. Cement 350, Katni Ord 230, Katni Defd 1,150, New India Ins. 0/8 dis. Shivrajpur 37, Tata Ord 125, Tata Defd 690, Tata Hydro 920, Tata Oil 235, Tata Bank 23, Scindia Steam 8 dis.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following informatiou is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 30th Oct. 1920 was 30·073 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the roading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0·13 inch. for every 5 deg. according as the temperature of the attached thesmometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0·10 inch. for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT.

PERSONNEL OF CENTRAL BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 29.

It is notified that the Imperial Bank of India Act will come into force from 27th January, 1921. The Central Board will consist of the Presidents, Secretaries and Treasurers of the existing three Presidency Banks, the Controller of Currency, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Mr. Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy, Sir Rajendra Mukherji, Rao Bahadur S. M. Annamalai Chettier, Sir Norcot Warren and Sir Robert Aitkin. Sir Norcot Warren and Sir Robert Aitkin have been appointed Managing Governors for one and three years respectively.

GROUNDNUT FORECAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

According to the first groundnut forecast there is an increase of fourteen per cent. over estimate at this date last year. The total area so far reported under sesamum according to second forecast is 2,21,000 acres as against 2,20,000 acres revised figure at this last year.

NEXT INDIAN CENSUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

The next census of India is due in 1921 and 18th March has been fixed for the final enumeration.

The Vizagapatam District Conference, Madras, has rejected the Non-Cooperation resolution by a large majority.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 30.

S S Mantua, Swing, London.
S S Sanuki Maru, Tometa, New York.
S S Canadian Pioneer, Robertson, Montreal.
S S Linga, Grant, Karachi.
S S City of Marseilles, Miller, Karachi.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 30.

S S Nagpur, Genovis, Tuticorin, etc.
S S Schwedagon, Jantles, Rangoon.

Oct. 31.

S S Nurani, Moller, Calcutta.
S S Warela, Holmer, Basra.
S S Janus, Macdónald, Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday:—
Steamer Conrina Nuttal, Antwerp, etc.
S S Ozarda, Beedle, Rangoon.
Steamer Nirvana, Macdonald, Karachi.
Steamer Gambhira, Hall, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Marseilles for Liverpool, etc.
Steamer Koto for Dunkirk, etc.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 30th Oct. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B	Banka	Colombo	2-11	E D Sassoon & Co
D	E			
E	Jedburk	Calcutta	3-11	K N & Co
F	Tsekieve	Calcutta	27-10	Graham & Co
G	Oruro	N F	15-11	A I & C N Co
H	Nagpur	M Coan	1-11	A I P C S N Co
M	Shikisai Maru	N F	N F	N Y Kaisha
N	Okara	Rangoon	N F	M M & Co
O	Kumari Hami	Calicut	16-10	E H Cottam & Co
L	Egypt	N F	N F	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur	N F		N F	K N & Co
Kaveri	N F		N F	K N & Co
Oporto	N F		N F	K N & Co
Ponani	N F		N F	K N & Co
Sabarmati	Karachi		29-10	K N & Co
Saraswati	Jamnagar		24-10	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Itola	N F	4-11	M M & Co
4	Berala	Basrah	N F	M M & Co
7	Khesaron	N F	N F	T M & Co
10	Ganda	Rangoon	N F	M M & Co
13	Loyalty	Marseilles	N F	H Merar & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Gablons	Trieste	1-11	Lloyd Triestino
2	Lowlands	N F	4-11	J Finlay & Co
3	Ekaterinoslav	Basrah	3-11	T M & Co
4	Garmula	N F	N F	M M & Co
5	Dogra	Java	30-10	T M & Co
6	Ritvana	Karachi	N F	M M & Co
7	Syria	London	5-11	M M & Co
8	Kashmir	London	21-11	M M & Co
9	Varsowa	N F	N F	M M & Co

Jetty End

9	Hunsdil	N F	2-11	Graham & Co
10	E Weermanna	Coast	2-11	Graham & Co
10	Warora	Basrah	30-10	M M & Co
11	Comino	Duadic	30-10	T M & Co
12	Queda	Calcutta	31-10	M M & Co
12A	Gredrose	N F	1-11	Graham & Co
13	Kirapara	Africa	4-11	M M & Co
14	Newquay	Leith	29-10	T M & Co
16	Answald	N F	N F	Graham & Co
17	La Plata	N F	N F	J F & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Abydos	N F		N F	I F S N Co
Brito Mart	N F		N F	K N & Co
Sandakan	N F		N F	K N & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Karapara	N F		30-10	M M & Co
Warturm	N F		N F	K N & Co

EXPORTS.

Oct. 30.

S S Syria for London:—500 cwts kissmiss, M. Jafferbhoy; 35 bales goat skins, A Abdoola and Co.; 3 bales lamb skins, A. Abdoola and Co; 41 bales cow hides, A Gonsal.

S S Syria for Antwerp:—100 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram and Co.

S S Syria for Ghent:—220 bales cotton, Lalji Naranji and Co.

S S Syria for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 125 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 165 bales cotton, Khimji Visram; 275 bales cotton, Narayandas Rajaram.

S S Syria for Amsterdam:—32 cwts cheese, J S Patel.

S S Kashmir for London:—100 cwts cashew nuts, Volkart Bros; 780 cwts buffalo horns, G Suchidina and Co; 300 casks cocoanut oil, The Tata Oil Mills Co.

S S Kashmir for Antwerp:—22 bales cotton 100 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co, 13620 cwts rape seed, Louis Dreyfus.

S S Kashmir for Ghent:—55 bales cotton, Kilachand Devachand.

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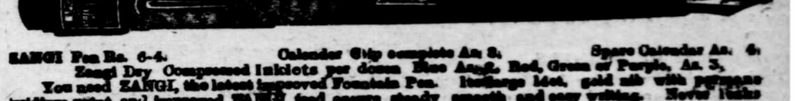

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M. C. C. IN AUSTRALIA

HOME TEAM PLAYS OUT TIME

FIRST MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

PERTH (West Australia), Oct. 30.
Recd. 4 a.m., Oct. 31.

The M. C. C., after a short practice today, engaged in their first game in Australia and the result was a draw in their favour.

The wicket was in perfect condition when the M. C. C. opened their innings with Hobbs and Russell in the presence of 8,000 spectators. Russell did not stay long, being bowled with only nine to his credit; but, when Makepeace joined Hobbs a delightful partnership ensued, both batsmen scoring freely, all round the wicket. When he had made 63, however, Hobbs fell to a nice catch by Howard and it was left to Makepeace to register the first century of the tour. Hendren contributed a useful 60 by pretty cricket. but Fender, Rhodes, Douglas and Strudwick could only get four runs amongst them, Fender being out first ball to a smart piece of stumping by Borthwick, off Nurse and Rhodes, getting his leg in front of a straight one from the same bowler. With 276 runs on the board, Douglas applied the closure.

West Australians batted feebly against the M. C. C. bowling and only a determined effort by Howard, who made an unfinished 33 and played out time, saved the situation.

Bowling: For M. C. C. Howell had one wicket for 24, Fender 3 for 32 and Parkin 2 for 22.

M. C. C.

Scores:—

Hobbs c Howard b Nurse	63
Russell b Christian	9
Makepeace c Christian b Nurse	117
Hendren c Parkham b Christian	60
Fender st Borthwick b Nurse	0
Rhodes l-b-w b Nurse	0
Douglas b Christian	4
Strudwick b Nurse	0
Parkin not out	19
Waddington not out	14
Howell did not bat.	
Extras	3
Total (for eight wickets)	276

WEST AUSTRALIA.

Total (for seven wickets) 119

DECCAN GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 29.

There was a very much larger attendance this evening to witness the interesting programme of the Deccan Gymkhana Wrestling and Athletic Tournament which comprised wrestling gymnastics, weight lifting and the finals of the 100 and 1500 metres flat races.

The bouts in connection with the first named event which was undoubtedly the draw of the evening were followed with the closest interest, especially those in which two of Patiala's champion wrestlers contested the issue with two typical Mahrattas. In the first instance after an exciting set to in which the Patiala man was frequently cautioned, the judges declared the match to be a drawn one. In the other the Patiala man by a clever manoeuvre got the verdict when he appeared to be all but floored.

Sergeant as was expected was easily first in the final of the 100 metres and the same may be said of Hamid Khan's win in the 1500 metres. In addition to the above there were good displays of gymnasics and weight lifting.

LIST OF WINNERS.

Professional Wrestling:—1st Bout—Rama Sutwa of Sholapur and Seera of Patiala draw. 2nd Bout—Mahomed Hussain of Patiala beat Bhau Giranji of Baramati.

Half mile swimming race:—1st S. H. Kulkarni (Sangli High School) 8 mins 29 secs; 2nd A. G Lagli, 8 mins 55 secs; 3rd A G Keskar (Pandharpur High School)..

Swimming 100 Metres (Back Stroke:—1st R R. Kokde (S. A A Club, Jambhandi) 2 mins 3 1/5secs. 2nd S R Kashalkar, 2 mins 16 secs; 3rd A G Lagli.

100 Meters Flat Race Final—Sergeant G. Johnson (R H A Lucknow) 1st; Shaik Ahmed Imam (Poona Camp School) 2nd; N D. Patil (St George High School, Nasik) 3rd Won easily. Time 12" 1/5 secs.

1500 Metres Flat Race Final—1st Abdul Hamid Khan (Camp Government School, Poona), 2nd S A Shaik (Guard High School, Dhulia) 3rd N D Patil (St George's High School, Nasik). Time 4 min 36" 2/5 secs.

Weight Lifting 200 lbs. Final.—Baburao Shirodkar (District Local Board, Satara). There were four competitors.

VICEROY AT JUBBULPORE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 29.

The Viceroy visited the Victoria Hospital, the Rodgerson Arts College, the Marble Rocks and the Military Barracks here. He was on "At Home" given in honour of Lady Chelmsford by the Officer Commanding Jubbulpore Military Division on the evening followed by a banquet on the part of the Commissioner. His Excellency granted interviews to a few Darbaris specially invited for the occasion and proceeded to some reception grounds. His Excellency left this morning at 7 28th inst. the usual

MIDNAPORE POLICE CONSTABLES.

NOTHING SHORT OF RS. 25 AS WAGES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A meeting of constables of all ranks of Midnapore Police was held at Midnapore under the presidency of the head constable of the Midnapore Reserve. About one hundred and fifty constables, who were off duty, attended. The meeting passed a resolution that it was of unanimous opinion that nothing short of a wage of Rs. 25 can possibly extricate constables from the present financial straits to which they have been reduced by the abnormal rise in the prices of the necessaries of life. The meeting decided to send a telegram to the Governor of Bengal.

AN EGYPTIAN CONSPIRACY.

TRIAL OF MEMBERS OF "VENGEANCE SOCIETY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 29.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes giving details of a sensational conspiracy case which has just concluded there. The police discovered a society called "Vengeance Society" which had for its object the preaching of sedition, distribution of arms, the disposition of the Suitan, his assassination as also that of his Ministers and of all who accepted office under British control who in any way did not side with the Egyptian Delegation and who were said to be responsible for all acts of violence during the past eighteen months.

The Egyptian authorities were able to arraign no less than 27 Egyptians of all classes on a charge of conspiracy and being members of a criminal association. The accused included lawyers, journalists, students and members of Al-Azhar at the head of whom was one Abdul Rehman Bey Fahmy, formerly a high official in the Egyptian Government and latterly during the past eighteen months Secretary of the Cairo Committee of the Egyptian Delegation of which Zaghloul Pasha is the head. Abdul Rehman together with one other of the accused was also indicted for inciting to commit murder.

ACCOMPLICE TURNS KING'S WITNESS.

These were all brought to trial before the military court which opened on the 22nd July and sat almost continually until Tuesday, 5th October. One of the principal witnesses for the prosecution was a member of the Society and an Azirite who turned King's witness. The defence which on behalf of Abdul Rehman was undertaken by Mr. Mitchell Innes, K.C., and Major Hedley, who were brought specially over from England, repudiated the existence of the "Vengeance Society", characterise the documents produced as the play work of youths, although none of the accused was under age and even students were over 25 years of age and proceeded to accuse the prosecution and the police of corruption and of having conspired to fabricate evidence brought against Abdul Rehman Bey Fahmy and his associates.

The court on Tuesday liberated four of the accused and called for representations of extenuating circumstances on behalf of the remaining 23, among whom was include? Abdul Rehman Bey Fahmy. It was noteworthy that without exception all the accused stated they relied upon the mercy and sense of justice of British Judges. The sentence will not be promulgated until after the Commander-in-Chief has confirmed them.

AFFINITIES BETWEEN INDIAN'S AND FRENCH.

Mr. V. B. Metta delivered two lectures the other day, at the Salle Francaise. The first was on 'Some affinities between Indians and the French people. The lecturer, during the course of this lecture, said, that both the peoples are fond of well-spiced food, of gest i mating a great deal, and of talking loudly. The French mother is unique in European Society. She is revered by her children, like an Indian mother. Then again the women of both countries are good business women. The French, though rationalistic now, were mystical at one time, and that explains why there is some psychical affinity between the Gothic and the Hindu styles of architecture. Both the nations are witty and satirical, as can be seen from the Sanskrit 'Hitopadesa' and the 'Fables,' of La Fontaine. The lecturer concluded by saying, that this affinity was partly due to the influence which the Arabs had excercise over the French people. When they occupied Southern France in the eigth century. And as all Oriental nations are fundamentally alike, we find this similarity between Indians and the French people.

MALADY OF MODERN EUROPEAN POETRY.

The second lecture was on "the malady of Modern European Poetry." The lecturer brought out in this lecture the fact, that all the greatest Poetry of the World is healthy. Homer, Aeschylus, Virgil, Dante, Petarch, Victor Hugo, Corneille, Shakespeare, Milton, Goethe and Schiller were essentially healthy-minded poets. So too, were the great Oriental poets like Valmiki, Vyasa, and Kalidas of India Firdusi, Hafiz, and Jami of Persia, the great poets like Al Hariri, and Al Farid, as well as the great poets of China and Japan. But the successors of the romantic poets of Modern Europe were neurotic, unhealthy creatures who exaggerated their woes. He condemned the morbidity of Alfred de Musset, Paul Verlaine Baudelaire, Gabriele, D'Annunzio, and such other decadents, and wished for a healthier form of poetry and general literature.

Correspondence

"POLICE AND TRAMWAY AUTHORITIES."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read the reports of the assault on Mr. Baptista appearing in your issue of Sunday last. The action of the tramway authorities especially of Mr. Quinn is highly condemnable. The public would in the interest of the peaceful strikers give up travelling in tram cars as long as the company keeps the services of these ruffians who in addition to lathis are given stones to pelt at the strikers. If the public adopt this policy there will be a complete dislocation of tramway service and there will be no cause for disturbances in the city.

Further the attitude of the Police Inspector at the Pydhownie Station is to be seriously considered by the Citizens. This means that the public should not expect any help from the police in case their life is in danger. Can that Inspector at Pydhownie quote any Section whereby he could refuse to take down the complaint of Mr. Baptista when the complainant's life was in danger and ask him indifferently to go to any other Police Station? This action of the Inspector proved his wilful negligence in executing his duties as Police Officer and is liable to be dealt with according to law. Will the Commissioner of Police investigate into this thoroughly and deal with the defaulter in the way he deserves?—Yours etc

ONE INTERESTED IN STRIKERS.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

WAKE UP MERCHANTS!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The remarks of X. Y. Z. appearing in your issue of date under the above heading, relate only to the late deliveries of letters by the Post Office authorities. The organized service of the Government Telegraph Office in deliveries of Cables may then be said under the following circumstances, to be even worse than that of the Post Office.

A cable addressed to our Firm (having our Telegraphic Address registered and situated within 5 minutes walk from the Central Telegraph Office Bombay) dated Philadelphia 22nd September last and received in the Central Telegraph Office on the 24th September, was delivered at our Office on the 26th of October 1920. A second cable dated Philadelphia 18th September was received in the Telegraph Office on the 20th September but has been delivered to us only this morning. The first cable mentioned took 32 days and the second 37 days to reach our Office from the Central Telegraph Office, which as mentioned above is only at a 3 minutes walk from our Office. Moreover, we were taking every precaution during the strike days to send our clerks twice or thrice a day to enquire for our Letters and Telegrams to the Offices concerned, and none of the authorities concerned had delivered the abovementioned cables.

The cables have cost over Rs. 200 and we did not receive them before we received the confirmation letters from Philadelphia Office by the Mail received here on the 25th instant. The cables contained important messages and as they were not to hand in time, our Co. have to suffer a great loss and no one seems to be responsible for it although it may be said to be due to the great carelessness and shear negligence on the part of the authorities in not delivering the cables to the addresses.

I do not understand why the merchants who suffer in this way should not take steps to recover their losses. A Test Case would be enough to ascertain the position of the merchants who are the chief patronisers of the Post and Telegraph organs. In my humble opinion, such a Test Case would help very much to the cause of the Public as well as of the poor strikers, more than by nominal contributions sent towards the funds of their Unions.—Yours, etc.

TUKARAM.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

PARSIS AND STRIKES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—To the great detriment of the labour class, during the time that they have justly struck work, a certain section of persons composed of clerks and schoolboys, influenced by the generous offer of payment, have been trying to set the machine going which has so far been cooled down by the strike. Apart from considering the question of the utility of these "recruits", it is with humiliation that we have to witness a class calling itself educated, trying to trample upon the rights of Labour.

It is with profound grief that one watches a community like the Parsis which has until now kept up the tradition of its forefathers, sending in its sons by scores to do the highly creditable work of sorting and delivering letters and of steering tram cars.

The Parsis do not take a keen interest in the present political upheaval in India. If they do not care to do so, let them at least abstain from doing those actions which are greatly detrimental to the interests of the community as a whole and which are bound to bring about a feeling of bitterness which would not be easy to remove.—Yours, etc.,

RUSTOMJI RUSTOMJI OONWALLA.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

SCABS AND STRIKES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, I have read Mr. Botterill's letter. In reply I have to observe, that the Parsi Boys who were rendering voluntary assistance to the Postal Authorities during the early period of the Postal Strike, mainly belonged to the 'Parsi Emergency Corps'—that the said corp is not affiliated to Sir Baden Powell's Boy Scout Association, and that, therefore, it is not under any obligation to observe the rules and regulations of that body.

As regards the quotation of Sir Baden Powell which appeared in print, please let me state that I had nothing to do either with its appearance in the paper or with its interpretation.—Yours, etc.,

MANCHERSHAW R. KARANJVALA,
Commanding P. E. Corp.

Headquarters,
Parsi Emergency Corps.

AWARD TO MILLOWNERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. G. G. Buche says in your today's issue that the current year for the Mills would not be a bumper one. Let me assure him that he is totally mistaken in his calculations. Why? On the contrary the Mills will make enormous profits for 3 to 4 years more.

I find from the Gujarati papers that the Millowners have resolved to increase the wages of the Pieceworkers by 5 per cent and fixed workers by 15 per cent., i.e. making in all 30 per cent. for the piece works and 70 per cent for the fixed workers. The bonus would be paid to them as usual in January next. This decision of the Millowners would never satisfy the labourers and as such there is every possibility of the recurrence of a general strike, which could easily be averted if wiser counsels prevail in time only. Rumour is also current that the Millowners would lock up the Mills for a considerable period in case the Millhands do not accept the proferred terms. This would surely be an invitation to the Lancashire Merchants to dump their goods in Indian Markets, just at a time, when people are in need of Swadeshi goods.

Year after year separate funds are set aside by some Mills from their annual profits for building Chawls for the work people without any real attempt. This is perhaps due to the fact that last year the Chairman of the Millowners' Association in the course of his speech said that the responsibility of housing the poor lay on the Government and not the Employers. It is also clear that the Government do not want to check by legislation the profiteering campaign in the daily necessaries of life. And yet people are expected to work satisfactorily in scanty wages, which are hardly sufficient to keep them off from starvation. The rich have no idea of what is meant by poverty. It is therefore not amazing that the Multimillionaires should remain apathetic towards the cause of the poor. Unless of course nature wills it otherwise, there is no hope that the present state of things will end in a better result.—Yours, etc.,

Parel, Oct. 28. S. K.

THE MOVING SPIRIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the article in today's issue of your paper regarding the attitude of the "Times of India" about the Tramway strike the public will not be surprised to read it as it is an open secret that Sir Stanley Reed is the moving spirit in the present management of the company as he is seen visiting their office every day more than twice. But the wonder is how the public is standing all this insult and it is time that a public meeting was called to help the poor men on strike.

As regards the letter of Mr. Doctor it is quite evident that Mr. Chicngar, the Commander-in-Chief of the "Gratnan Danda Fauj" must have given instructions to his brave soldiers not to touch his own race.—Yours, etc.,

RAMDAS BHAGWANDAS.

Girgaum, Oct. 26.

MERCHANTS AND NON-COOPERATION

Sir,—At a meeting of the Rice Merchant Association held on the 24th instant, Mr. Mathuradas Canji Mathni who represents the Association on the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, explained that "I have signed the non-cooperation boycott of the Councils circular addressed to the Indian Chamber and Bureau only in my name and in my individual capacity and not in the name of or on behalf of the Rice Merchants' Association as published in the papers of the 12th instant".

My Association has no connection with the abovementioned circular, therefore please publish this correction and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

LALJI PADAMSEY,
Joint Hon. Secretary.

The Associated Press sends the following correction:—It was reported by mistake the running shed establishment of Bankura-Duars Railway was on strike and train service suspended. The strike took place in running shed establishment of Bankura-Damodhar River Railway and not in that of the Bengal Duars Rly.

The annual report of the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, Madras shows the number of patients who underwent full course of treatment during the last year as 3,172. an increase of 347 over previous year, the increase being entirely among Asiatics.

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BOMAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

2nd day of the First All-India Trade Union Congress, Empire Theatre, 12 noon. (Evening party to the Delegates at Muzzaferabad Hall, Grant Road, 6-30 p.m.). "The Quaints" open at the Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

Mr. V. J. Patel's lecture on "National Education," Shri Cutchi Dasa Oswal Jain Mahajanwadi, Khadak Mandvi, 6 p.m. (S. T.).

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Result of Final M.B.B.S. Examination, University Hall, 0-30 p.m.

Dinner to Col. and Mrs. Wedgwood under the auspices of the B. P. Association, at the Taj.

TUESDAY, Nov. 2.

Second L.L.B. Exam. results to be declared at 12-30 at the University Hall.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

IN MEMORIAM.

DIAS.—In ever sad and loving memory of my beloved son Afded Joseph who left us for his heavenly home after a long and painful illness patiently borne on 1st November, 1919, at 788 Beatrice Villa, Coomberwada, Dadar. Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul will be offered at the Church of Our Lady of Salvation at 7-30 a.m. to-day. Friends and relatives will please accept this intimation.

DEATH.

COUTINHO.—October 31st, 1920, at 264, Cheera Bazaar, Girgaum Road, Mingual Xavier Coutinho of Maina Camorlim, Colvale, Goa, aged 65 years. Funeral will leave his residence at 5 p.m. arriving Haines Road, Cemetery at 5-30 p.m.

Friends and relations will kindly accept this the only intimation.

EVENING PARTY TO TRADE UNION CONGRESS DELEGANES

An Evening Party will be given to the Delegates of the First Trade Unions Congress at 6-30 p.m. to-day in the Muzafarabad Hall, Grant Road, Bombay.

BAND CHOWPATI BANDSTAND

By kind permission of Col. J. S. McNeill, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. H. Bond, at 6 p.m. to-day.

"NATIONAL EDUCATION"

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of Shri Mandvi Rashtriya Kelavin Mandal, Bombay at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to day, in the hall of Shri Cutchi Dasa Oswal Jain Mahajanwadi, Khadak, Mandvi, when Mr. V. J. Patel will deliver a public lecture on "National Education." Maulana Shaukatali Mr. Chotani, Mr. S. G. Banker and others will will also speak. Pundit Motilal Nehru will preside.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE NOTICE

Mr. Mossamali of the Central Khilafat Committee writes:—

Notice is hereby given to Khilafat Committees, workers and the public that on account of the postal strikes in Bombay V. P. P.'s cannot be despatched. Their requirements will be attended to the moment the strike is over. This notice should be taken as reply to all letters sent to the Khilafat Office demanding literature

NATIONAL AMBULANCE CORPS

On account of the brutal assault by the hireling (Pathans) engaged by The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd., made on Mr. Baptista and on some Inspectors and Conductors, Mr. K. E. Sauzgiri suggests formation of a National Ambulance Corps not in the least under the guidance or recognition of St. John's Ambulance Brigade but entirely independent from that Association. Volunteers willing to support the movement should write to him to the following address:—3rd Parsee Wada, Girgaum Back Road.

SIR P. M, MEHTA ANNIVERSARY DAY,

A general meeting of the Parsees under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal will be held at the Anjuman Fire Temple Dhobitalao at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on November 4th, when Sir Dinsha Wacha, will preside. Mr. H. P. Modi and other Corporators will speak.

PHADKE'S FINE ART EXHIBITION,

Col. and Mrs. Wedgwood along with Mr V. J. Patel paid a short visit to Mr. Phadke's Fine Art Exhibition at C. P. Tank, last night on their way to Shantaram's Chawl Meeting, when the visitors expressed admiration at the figure of Mr. Tilak in wax.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION FOR HINDU LADIES,

The distribution of prizes to the winners in the Elocution Competition for Hindu ladies and girls was held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association took place yesterday at Hirabag. The Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E., distributed the prizes. Mr. D. G. Padhye, M.A., one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association made an introductory statement explaining the several activities in which the Association has been engaged, such as the Hindu Ladies' Hostel, scholarships to girls studying in High Schools and colleges and the Elocution Competition. He also explained how these activities have been financed by the collection of funds during the Diwali holidays by women volunteers.

About 100 girls took part in the competition, and prizes were given to 29 of them. After the distribution of the prizes the President expressed his satisfaction at the progress which women's education has made, during the last several years and expressed his delight at seeing the women and men co-operating in this work during these days of non-co-operation.

The United India Home Rule League and Khalsa Diwan of Canada, Vancouver, B. C., have fordard the following cables to the General, Secretary of the Indian National Congress:—

* * * * *

All Hindustanies in Canada deeply mourn Maharaj Tilaks death reported in press. Urge All-India commemorate his glorious memory by securing autonomy and self-determination for India Express our condolence to his bereaved family.

* * * * *

The Deccan Muslim Institute Poona, celebrated its fourth anniversary on Wednesday last.

SPORTING NEWS.

GWALIOR AUTUM MEETING.

SUCCESSFUL CLOSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GWALIOR, Oct. 30.

The Gwalior Autumn Meeting was brought to a successful close this evening, and, from all accounts, it appears to have been a very successful fixture. The prospectus for this meeting was framed on somewhat different lines to those of previous years and no doubt was helped much in enticing owners and trainers to enter and run their horses here. Arabs in the second division were well provided in stokes, but it is a great pity that they were not met with equal response this year as other classes. Captain Kirkpatrick and the executive officials, who have been responsible for the mangement and running of the show, rightly deserve our congratulations for the successful terminating of the function. Five handsome cups presented by H. H. the Maharaja, Scindia, Mr. Goculdas, H. H. M. Bull and Sardar Sir Sitole were presented by H. H. himself to the successful owners after the day's racing. The cups, all artistically designed particularly lashful and handsome, were the work of Messrs. Barton Sons and Co., Bangalore, The secretary then called for cheers for H. H. the Maharaja Scindia and the Resident. The State band was in attendance. The result were as follows:—

THE BREEDERS' CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Hasting's TODDY, 7-8, Northmore 1
Mr. Basherali's BLACK FRIAR, 7-8, Stokes. 2
Mr. Jamal's BLACKSTONE, 9-2, P. Singh. 3
Mr. Pine's MOUNTAIN APPLE, 9-4, Harrison 4

Betting:—Evens Mountain Apple, two Black Friar, fours Toddy, sixes Black Stone.

The Race:—They were given a start on equal terms from the start Mountain Apple took the lead, but near the bend was overraiden by Toddy, who gained the verdict by short head. Neck between second and third, and length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 31 1/5 secs.

THE DEALERS PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Dakeel's KHAILAN, 9-4, Buckley 1
Mr. Goodwall's BALANCE, 7-6, Stokes 2
Mr. Arnolds and Dakeel's SHAHIN, 8-4, Saleh 3
Mr. Dakeel's RAJKUMAR, 8-1, Ahmedali. 4

Also ran:—Municipal 8-12, Magic 8-8, Theara 7-12, Mundoob 7-10.

Betting:—Twos Khailan, threes Balance, fours Municipal and Magic, sixes Rajkumar, tens the others.

The Race:—Balance was seen on the end, no sooner the gate was let go, followed by Shakhin and Rajumar. At the bend Balance was still leading Magic was shut up and couldl not make headway. Near home Khailan came on dashing and won the race with no great effort by 2½ length. 1½ length between second and third and ½ length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 22 2/5 secs.

THE W. I. T. C. PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Goculdas' CHIEFTAIN, 9-4, McPherson 1
Mr. Hazamy's TANKARD, 7-4, Northmore 2
Mr. Goculdas' MECHANIC, 9-4, P. Singh 3
Mr. Aulad Hussain's GARLAND 8-6, Harrison 4

Also ran:—Varlet 7-7.

Betting:—Twos Varlet, threes Tankard, Chieftain and Mechanic, fours Garland.

The Race:—The start was delayed by Garland, who wouldl not live up and, consequently had to be started about 6 lengths behind. Tankard, at once took the lead and Varlet coming up made the pace very hot, but at the bend was seen slowing down and fell back. from the distance post, Chieftain took the lead and stayed on to win the race comfortably by 5 lengths. 4 lengths between second and third, 5 lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min 55 2/5 secs.

THE JAIBALAS PLATE. (Div. I.).—Distance one mile.

Mr. Hazamy's PENINSULA, 8-6, Barnett. 1
Mr. Jamal's DICKSON 8-5, P. Singh 2
Mr. Dakeel's SHAH, 7-6, Meekings 3
Mr. Goculdas' MARAUDER, 8-11, McPherson 4

Also Ran:—Arabistan 9-1, Napolion 8-11, Justice 8-4, Pilot 7-8.

Betting:—Evens Dickson, threes Peninsula, four Napolion, tens and twenties the others.

The Face.—They were sent off to a good start and Justice at once took the lead, followed by Peninsula. Near the bend, Justice fell back, Napoleon with Dickson came up. Peninsula, staying on, won the race easily by 2 lengths, 2 lengths second and third, ½ length third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 57 secs.

THE H. M. BULL CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Goculdas' TWO GATES, 7-7, P. Singh. 1
Mr. Hasting's LOVEGLASS 9-10, Stokes 2
Mr. Bhargava's LESOLIEL, 7-7, Northmore 3
Mr. Goculdas' GLADIATOR, 9-0, McPherson 4

Also ran:—Jackey Firth 8-13, Claim A 8-8, Gunda 8-4.

Betting:—Evens Loveglass, three Jacky Firth, Gunda, fours Two Gates, fours Claim A, tens Gladiator and Lesoliel.

The Race:—At the start Jackey Firth was badly left and lost about 6 lengths' Claim A lead till the bend, followed closely by LE SOLIEL. On the straight Loveglass shot out and was leading for sometime. Near home Two Gates challenged and after a very contesting finish got the verdict by a neck. Shorthead between second and third, and neck between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 30 secs.

THE JAI BILAS PLATE. (Div. II.).—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Rajmohomad's SHANAVAZ, 8-12. Lambert 1
Mr. Jamal's DISTEMPER, P. Singh 2*
Mr. M. Dakeel's LAMINGTON, Buckley. 2*
Mr Arnold's NIMBLE, 7-13, Ahmedal ... 4

*Dead heat.

Also ran:—Merchant 9-0, Second String 8-12, Meddler 8-1, Bayard 8-0.

Betting:—Evens Lamington, fours Shanavaz, fives Distemper, eights Merchant, tens the others.

The Race:—From a level start Meddler had followed by Nimble and Lamington. Near the bend Shanavaz was lying last, but improved his pace on the straight. From the distance post Lamington and Distemper were coming at a great speed, and it seemed that the race would be won by either of them, but Shanavaz came up from outside and, after a sensational finish, just manged to win the race by ½ lengths. Dead heat for second place, fourth ½ length behind.

Time:—1 min. 54 2/5 secs.

IMPERIAL.

The Beggar Prince starring Sessue Hayakawa, who plays a dual role, is a Robertson Cole Superior Picture, opening to-day at the Imperial Cinema, which was produced by Hawarth, the scene is laid in a fanciful far off land where life reminds one of days long past.

The theme relates to the strange accident which allows a poor fisherman who loves his fellow men, to occupy the throne of a proud Prince. While he is holding this exalted position the fisherman not only makes a kindly and just ruler for the people, but teaches the Prince to look at his people in a much more loving and favourable way. When he goes back to his throne it is with opened eyes, and a much more tolerant view-point.

AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE

'BABY MINE.'

'Baby Mine,' which was the matinee given yesterday by the Denniston Players, and in which they made their last appearance before the Bombay public for at least eighteen months to come, is probably the finest farce in their repertoire. The characters in the play are few, and the scene of action always the the same in all the acts, viz., Zoie's house. The plot is simple: Alfred Hardy is sick of his frivolous childless wife Zoie. He tells her that he is going to quit her, and quits her very soon after that. Three months past by. Them Zoie, with the help of her friends Jimmy Jinks and his wife Aggie, hits upon a plan for bringing her husband back, to her. They smuggle in a neighbour's baby before Alfred is expected. After the arrival of Alfred who, of course, is delighted beyond all measure, on seeing what he believes to be his own child, a second baby is smuggled in. Then a third one is brought in! O day of days for Alfred! How happy, how transcendently happy he is to see himself the father of three children! But his happiness does not last long. The parents of the lost children get into Alfred's house and take away their children! Zoie then confesses to her husband that it was to have him back to herself that she had deceived him.

Miss Florence Chapman as Zoie was delightful. Her pert ways, her shaking of hands and feet every now and then in a fun-provoking way kept the whole house happy Mr. Reginald Wykeham as Jimmy Jinks was also most amusing. Let us hop we shall see both of them again.

EMPRESS.

The new programme at this theatre is of special interest because it shows the conclusion of "The man of Might" the social film which has been running for several months. The concluding instalments of the film show the discovery of the hidden gold. It is discovered by the Hebrew gentleman with the scarlet whiskers who represents the villain, of the piece, but Dick and Polly are extricated from the sand in which they are left buried to drown by a rising tide; the gold is rescued; one by one the desperadoes are sent to Kingdom Come, and finally the hero and the villain engage in single handed mortal combat. And that's the end of Scarface—and of the story.

EMPIRE.

Blanche Sweet is appearing at the Empire Theatre this week in a six part drama, "The Girl in the Web." This is a cinema story which will have a strong appeal to the public sympathy, and well produced and well acted it will be found to be a very entertaining attraction. The girl who is "caught in the web" was private secretary to a lady whose safe is robbed and whose girl is kidnapped. Because of an overheard telephone conversation the secretary is suspected, though there is no definite evidence against her. But she has a champion in a young lover. He sets to work and proves her innocence, and the real culprit is found in the most unsuspected quarters. It is a film with an element of mystery in which the interest is well sustained, and with it there is being shown a topical as well as a comedy.

THE GLOBE.

At the Globe Cinema, Messrs. K. D. and Brothers are screening a delightful photo-play entitled the "Inner Voice" with Elmo Lincoln as the hero. The "Inner Voice" is a powerful 6-reel drama that deals with the usual popular themes love, adventure, villainy, revenge. Elmo Lincoln has figured in numerous serials hitherto, but to encounter this gentleman Hercules of Modern Days in a fascinating small drama is rather uncommon. A young man, robbed of his fortune and of his love, braces himself up for revenge, and finally succeeds in a manner that makes this picture really worth seeing.

CINEMA PRECIOUS

The "Moonriders" enters its fifth instalment this week at this theatre. Art Acord and Mildred Moore, who are starring there as the hero and the heroine have achieved great popularity with the cinema-goers, and the present week is expected to go as strong as it has done these four weeks past. The programme includes another two-reel drama and a two-reel comedy.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

ANNUAL MEETING ADJOURNED.

The first annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., was held on Saturday at the Company's registered office, under the presidency of Mr. Narottam Morarji.

As soon as the notice, convening the meeting, was read out, Mr. Haridas Nagji Vohra, a shareholder, pointed out that the majority of the Company's shareholders were poor people and they had to be engaged in some business or other during the busy hours of the day. So he suggested that the meeting should be held at a convenient hour in the afternoon, instead of calling it at 11 a.m. He next protested against the Managing Agents, publishing the Directors' report in English to which language a large body of the shareholders were strangers. He therefore moved for an adjournment of the meeting.

Mr. Haridas was unanimously supported by the whole audience of shareholders.

The Chairman, replying, said that that was the last day for holding the meeting. And if the business of the meeting was not disposed of that day, he was afraid, they would not be able to call another meeting during the next four months.

Mr. Haridas said that he admitted that it was the last date for holding the annual general meeting. But why the Agents should not have arranged to call it at an earlier date? Shareholders could not be made to suffer or be blamed for that.

This time too Mr. Haridas was supported by all the shareholders, present.

CIRCULATION OF REPORT.

The Chairman then after consulting some other Directors, agreed to adjourn the meeting. But he said that there were 23,000 shareholders, and it would not be feasible to print and circulate the Gujerati copy of the Directors' report within a fortnight or so. So he asked if the shareholders had any objection to his publishing the report in the vernacular dailies.

Mr. Haridas, replying to it, said that he did object to it. Other shareholders supported him in his contention.

Eventually it was declared that the meeting would be adjourned to the 20th proximo, 4 p.m., and that a Gujerati copy of the report would be sent to every shareholder in the meantime.

TURKISH NEGOTIATIONS WITH KEMALISTS

PRINCE OF ROYAL HOUSE LIKELY TO HEAD DELEGATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. at 6-45 p.m., Oct. 31.

"The Times" learns from Constantinople that the Government is discussing the propriety of sending a Prince of the Royal House to Anatolia as head of the delegation to negotiate with the Kemalists. Moderate circles fear, however that the Prince upon his arrival might be induced or compelled to join the Nationalist organisation.

GOVERNMENT OF KHIVA AND AND BOKHARA.

PREPONDERANCE OF SOVIET INFLUENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Oct. 28.
Recd. at 6-45 p.m., Oct. 31.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir J. D. Rees Mr. Harmsworth stated that the administration actually in power in Khiva (Central Asia) was a body recognised and supported by the Moscow Soviet with whom an economic treaty was concluded on September 13th, while the administration in Bokhara was believed to be in the hands of the Young Bokharan Party as a result of the rising on August 31st in conjunction with the invasion of Bolshevik troops. Mr. Hamsworth stated that there was no information as to the whereabouts of the Amir of Bokhara.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY.

NEW SETTLEMENT WITH FRENCH INTERESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. at 6-45 p.m., Oct. 31.

According to "The Times" an agreement was signed on October 27th between M. Zaharoff's group and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company under which large quantities of oil will be assured to the French company. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company has agreed to subscribe 45 per cent of the capital of importing, refining and distributing companies, while 55 per cent will be exclusively reserved for French interests. The Board will include Sir Charles Greenway and other leading members of the Anglo-Persian Company. The agreement is a corollary to the Anglo-French Agreement concluded at San Remo in April last.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Temple priests of Bhaddrakali have, in deference to Hindus and Jains, stopped the annual goat sacrifice given by certain Hindu tribes to the Goddess.

* * * * *

The foundation stone of the Vincent Hill School, Mussoorie, was laid recently with due ceremony in the presence of a considerable number of spectators by Col. J. H. Beer, C.I.E., B.D.

* * * * *

During the quarter ending 30th September 1920, 735 patients attended the Dispensary conducted by the Social Service League Bombay in all, of whom 503 were males 139 females and the rest 93 were children.

* * * * *

In response to the invitation from the Nasik Non-cooperation Committee, Dr. M. B. Velkar visited Nasik, Malegaon and Yeola and addressed meetings on Non-Cooperation. Enthusiasm was very great at all these places, especially at Malegaon a Moslem Centre where the audience numbered more than ten thousand

* * * * *

An asylum for orphans and helpless people was opened at Palitana on the 18th inst. It is named Nandkunvarba Anath Ashram in memory of Rani Shri Nandkunvarba. It is built at a cost of Rs. 65,000 and Rs. 1,50,000 have been invested as a permanent fund for its maintenance.

* * * * *

A public meeting was held at Dahanu on the 22nd inst. when speeches on "Non-Co-operative" were made. The Rastra Sevak Mandal has now undertaken the work of canvassing signatures on the Voters' Statement regarding the Boycott of Councils, and it has already secured the signatures of several leading citizens.

* * * * *

A preliminary meeting at the instance of the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Central Cooperation Institute was held at the Municipal Hall, Broach City, at 4-30 p.m. on 21st September for the purpose of considering the advisability of forming a Divisional Branch of the Institute.

* * * * *

A meeting of the Depressed classes was held in Bhankheda, Nagpur on the 16th inst, when a resolution to receive the Viceroy was unanimously passed. Another resolution requesting most fervently the C. P. Government to nominate from their classes Mr. Pandurang Nandram Bhatkar as their representative in the reformed provincial C. P. Legislative Council, was also passed.

* * * * *

An Ankleshwar correspondent writes.—

The Head Master and 5 Assistant Masters of the Municipal High School have resigned. 116 children have enrolled their names in the National School to be shortly opened by Mahatma Gandhi. Meanwhile temporary arrangements are being made for the training of the children who have left their old schools. The Ankleshwer public are giving a hearty response to the call of the country. There are 3 volunteer-teachers.

GROWTH OF FRENCH MILITARISM.

WARNING BY GERMAN CHANCELLOR

Berlin.—Speaking in the Reichstag, Chancellor Fehrenbach drew attention to the growth of French militarism and stated that with the support of Belgium and Poland, she was striving for predominance on the Continent.

He strongly condemned the teachings of the Russian terrorists. Amid loud opposition from the Left he warned the Germans professing faith in the Moscow doctrines not to exceed the limits of law.

GERMAN PROPERTY IN U. K.

WHAT RECENT RENUNCIATION MEANS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 31.

Reuter understands that the view of authoritative British circles regarding the action of Government in waiving the right to attach German propery in the United Kingdom is that there is nothing in it inconsistent with perfect loyalty to the Treaty of Versailles and that it, in no way, implies revision or modification of the Treaty. The only effect of the renunciation will be to free inernational commerce from restrictions and uncertainties.

ABANDONING RIGHT OVER GERMAN PROPERTY.

FRENCH PRESS MUCH EXERCISED

Paris.—The French press is much exercised over the British abandonment of rights over German property in England. The press believes that the decision is singularly calculated to encourage a German campaign for revision of the Treaty.

ALLEGED CONFISCATION OF GERMAN AEROPLANE.

BERLINER "TAGEBLATT'S" STATEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. at 6-45 p.m., Oct. 31.

Berlin.—The Berliner "Tageblatt" states that British officers on the Interallied Commission have confiscated a new aeroplane belonging to the Aerial Traffic Company on the ground that it is a camouflaged military aeroplane.

HOUSING OF INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

DISSATISFACTION AMONGST OFFICERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. at 6-45 p.m., Oct. 31.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Bennett who drew attention to the dissatisfaction of British officers in India as regards housing, Mr. Fisher stated that he had already asked the Government of India for their views on the recommendations contained in parts 8 and 9 of the Esher Report as soon as possible and the Government of India was in the best position to judge the relative urgency of the question.

PENSIONS OF UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. at 6-45 p.m., Oct. 31.

Replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Fisher emphasised that the decision that all officers in uncovenanted services in India on July 23rd 1913 should be allowed to participate in the increased pensions was a large and very unusual measure of retrospection. The Government was not prepared to extend the concession to officers who retired before that date.

ASTRAKHAN CLEARED OF BOLSHEVIKS.

DISTRESS OF RED TROOPS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 29.

The "Pioneer" says it is stated by recent arrivals on the Frontier from Russia that Bolsheviks have been cleared from Kinel Samara Railway and turned out of Astrakan by national elements who have declared their independence. The Red troops are in Dire Straits owing to shortage of clothing and supplies and have been put on reduced rations.

TILAK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 29.

Office-bearers of the Tilak Public Library to be established shortly in Madras have been selected. Messrs Srinivasa Iyengar and Lodd Govindass are patrons and the president is Mr. S. Kasthuriranga Iyengar

---

Mr. Justice Coutts Trotter of the Madras High Court is expected to return from leave and join duty on Monday.

A Hoshangabad message says at Govind Prusad, a leading lawyeer and Malguzar has withdrawn himself from the Provincial Council Election out of deference to the Congress resolution.

A QUOTATION FROM PAINE.

The French constitution says, *There shall be no titles;* and, of consequence, all those class of equivocal generation which in some countries is called *"aristocracy"* and in others *"nobility,"* is done away, and the *man* is exalted into man.

Titles are but nicknames, and every nickname is a title. The thing is perfectly harmless in itself, but it marks a sort of foppery in the human character, which degrades it. It reduces man into the diminutive of man in things which are great, and the counterfeit of women in things which are little. It talks about its fine *blue ribbon* like a girl, and shows its new *garter* like a child. A certain writer, of some antiquity, says: "When I was a child, I thought as a child; but when I became a man, I put away childish things."

It is, properly, from the elevated mind of France that the folly of titles has fallen. It has outgrown the baby cloths of *Count* and *Duke*, and breeched itself in manhood. France has not levelled, it has exalted. It has pulled down the dwarf, to set up the man. The punyism of a senseless word like *Duke*, *Count* or *Earl* has ceased to please. Even those who possessed them have disowned the gibberish, and as they outgrew the rickets, have despised the rattle. The genuine mind of man, thirsting for its native home, society, contemns the gewgaws that separate him from it. *Titles* are like circles drawn by the magician's wand, to contract the sphere of man's felicity. He lives immured within the Bastille of a word, and surveys at a distance the envied life of man.

Is it, then, any wonder that titles should fall in France? Is it not a greater wonder that they should be kept up anywhere? What are they? What is their worth, and "what is their amount"? When we think or speak of a *Judge* or a *General*, we associate with it the ideas of office and character; we think of gravity in one and bravely in the other; but when we use the word *merely as a title*, no ideas associate with it. Through all the vocabulary of Adam there is not such an animal as a Duke or a Count; neither can we connect any certain idea with the words. Whether they mean strength or weakness, wisdom or folly, a child or a man, or the rider or the horse, is all equivocal. What respect then can be paid to that which describes nothing, and which means nothing? Imagination has given figure and character to centaurs, satyrs, and down to all the fairy tribe; but titles baffle even the powers of fancy, and are a chimerical nondescript.

But this is not all. If a whole country is disposed to hold them in contempt, all their value is gone, and none will own them. It is common opinion only that makes them anything, or nothing, or worse than nothing. There is no occasion to take titles away, for they take themselves away when society concurs to ridicule them. This species of imaginary consequence has visibly declined in every part of Europe, and it hastens to its exit as the world of reason continues to rise. There was a time when the lowest class of what are called nobility was more thought of than the highest is now, and when a man in armour riding throughout Christendom in quest of adventures was more stared at than a modern Duke. The world has seen this folly fall, and it has fallen by being laughed at, and the farce of titles will follow its fate. The patriots of France have discovered in good time that rank and dignity in society must take a new ground. The old one has fallen through. It must now take the substantial ground of character, instead of chimerical ground of titles; and they have brought their titles to the altar, and made of them a burnt-offering to Reason.

If no mischief had annexed itself to the folly of titles they would not have been worth a serious and formal destruction, such as the National Assembly have decreed them; and this makes it necessary to inquire further into the nature and character of aristocracy.

Those interested are kindly to take [illegible] that the First Electro-Homoeopathic [illegible] National Congress 1920 which [illegible] in Cawnpore in June last but [illegible] owing to sudden illness of the [illegible] has now been fixed to take [illegible] and 21st November 1920 in C[illegible] ing delegates should ple[illegible] Rs. 2 by M. O. to [illegible] November 1920, the [illegible] etc., should also [illegible] ber, so that th[illegible] November th[illegible] meeting [illegible] Cawnpo[illegible] A [illegible] fr[illegible]

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SWARAJYA SABHA.

(ALL INDIA HOME RULE LEAGUE.)

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Branch of the Sabha will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd November, 1920, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the MORARJI GOKULDAS HALL, Cavel, when the annual report and the audited statement of accounts will be presented for adoption and the election of the Managing Committee and the office-bearers will take place. All members are requested to attend.

Owing to postal strike we have not been able to send separate notices to individual members. Copies of the Report and the Statement of Accounts are available and the members are requested to get them from the office of the Sabha during office hours.

UMAR SOBANI,
S. G. BANKER,
Hon. Secretaries.

305-9, Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi,
Bombay, 26th October, 1920.

5853

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All communications intended for publication in "The Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing Ms. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to be as brief and concise as possible.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose, nor can he enter into any discussion regarding any correspondence.

Business communications of every kind (regarding subscription, advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the Manager and not to the Editor.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS

N. V. SARMA, Girgaum.—We regret that we cannot publish your letter on account of its length.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, November 1, 1920.

INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL.

In his presidential address at the opening of the Trades Union Congress yesterday, Lala Lajpat Rai dwelt upon the international aspect of the workers' movement. "The workers of Europe and America have now discovered that the cause of the workers is one and the same all the world over, and that there can be no salvation for them, unless and until the workers of Asia are organised and internationally affiliated. So long as there is cheap labour in China and India, and so long as India is helpless to keep out foreign capital, and to prevent the latter using Indian and Chinese Labour to the detriment of the European workers, the cause of the European proletariat is neither safe nor secure. The movement we are inaugurating to-day is thus of more than national importance. It is a matter of international significance." The speaker went on to examine the present condition of the workers in India, and pointed to the bad example set by Government, the chief employer, in differentiating widely between the English and the Indian worker in the scale of pay, and pointed to the world-wide organisation—that is, power of capitalism—as sufficient evidence of the enormous difficulties which confronted a new independent movement on the part of Labour anywhere. Not the least important part of the important business before the Congress was to consider the resolutions of the International Labour Conference created by the League of Nations, and express an opinion thereon. The Congress would also have to select its accredited representatives to the said International Conference. In this connection also he animadverted on the standpoint of "the Government of India which, however well-intentioned some of its individual officers and statesmen may be, is, from its constitution, capitalistic in its sympathies and outlook. It protects the interests of British capital in the first instance, and then proceeds to help Indian capital, so far as the latter does not encroach on the preserves of the former. . . It is therefore of vital importance that Indian Labour should cultivate the most friendly relations with European Labour." He compared the position of Labour in the various civilised countries and contrasted capitalistic and governmental truth, which has to seek support in the suppression of such papers as "The Daily Herald" and "Soviet Russia," with "Socialistic and Labour" truth, which welcomes all sincere opinion. "The action of the Government of India in preventing access by the people of India to the Socialistic and Labour thought of the world is the least justifiable of its repressive actions and should be unreservedly condemned." In conclusion he explained the attitude of the Congress towards Government. It was neither that of support nor of opposition. They would welcome every effort made by Government to improve the cause of Labour and help the workers to organise and establish themselves on a basis of self-support and self-reliance. But they could not expect much support from the Government at present, and he feared that they could not place much reliance on them. It was a tactful speech, so far as Indian feelings are concerned, and it had to be, for the great Indian patriot was speeding forth a movement in which "moderates" and "extremists," "co-operators" and "non-cooperators" can surely work together, and, we hope, will do so. He was therefore wise to dwell upon the International rather than the Nationalist aspect of that movement, thus avoiding well-known differences. But the Nationalist aspect of the movement, its immense importance in the present phase of Indian development must have been present in the minds of many of his hearers. It has been a common reproach of Englishmen to educated Indians that the latter have no care for their less fortunate compatriots and would exploit them mercilessly if the English should withdraw from India, also that the Indian people are incapable of starting any real progressive movement for themselves. These are the chief arguments against the granting of immediate, full responsible self-government to India. The Government will claim the merit certainly of any movement or reform in which it has the smallest finger or over which it can assert the least control. We shall be told it is the work of Englishmen. The Trade Union movement is entirely independent of the Government, and strongly Indian in its national and local aspects. It should become an integral part of that great national movement whose object is to demonstrate to all the world that India has no need of further leading-strings. That demonstration cannot be made in association with the Government, for Government will claim the merit in that case. But one day Government, while still protesting that Indians can do nothing for themselves, may suddenly awake to find a full self-governing India—no mere dream of some enthusiasts but an accomplished fact—which will have grown up peacefully before their very eyes while they were talking platitudes. Without an Indian Trades Union movement, supported by all educated Indians and true friends of India, that can never be.

CRIMINAL SETTLEMENTS.

The Criminal Tribes Act of 1911 was passed for the purpose of limiting the activities of backward tribes—accustomed to make their livelihood by theft, cattle-lifting and other forms of lawlessness. Government declare certain tribes of evil repute as coming within the operation of the Act, get the members registered and keep them under surveillance; but it is recognised that negative remedies imposing mere restraint are, in the long run, valueless, and hence Government are pursuing a policy of weaning offenders from predatory habits and teaching them the benefits of thrifty self-exertion. The Report on the Working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) for 1919, is a record of quiet work done, and Government have in a resolution appreciated the successful management of the settlements. The existence of these small floating wrecks in the currents of life may be of great interest to students of sociology and believers in the nemesis of the past. They are not the creation of latter-day disturbances, but the survivals of primitive times when parasitical adventure could not be thoroughly eliminated from society. However that may be, they constitute part of our social inheritance, and it is no use now deploring the opportunities which were neglected in the past, immediate or remote. We are in any case none too early in the field. In the process of weaning men and women towards independent life, Government have to depend on the support of social service institutions run by workers without mercenary motives. Thus they have in all provinces encouraged the Salvation Army and other missions to work among the settlements as craftsmen and educationists. From the evangelical point of view, it may be noticed that there is a strong body of missionary opinion in India which regards operations among the educated classes as lacking in sufficient response and demands attention to mass movements among primitive folk. Nevertheless, in the absence of indigenous rescue agencies, it would be ungrateful to refuse to these bodies the acknowledgments due from us. We know of settlements where missionary workers of the Carcy and Marshman type labour in a spirit of selfless devotion without regarding themselves, as some missionaries do, as secondary instruments of political or any other authority. If we ignore the existence of these workers, we shall have had the picture of pure penal settlements where troublesome classes are yearly added and none discharged. There is a vein of subdued pride, in the Report under review, about the roping in of fresh classes. We make bold to insist on another criterion of success, namely, the number of people annually released from surveillance and planted on independent careers. Clearly, there is a commotion caused every time fresh drafts are brought into the settlement; and, therefore, it is further necessary to grade the inmates and diminish the evils of contact which are reflected in the statistics of crime. The Department is naturally zealous of doing good in the open by gathering disturbing elements and giving them the chances of discipline. We notice in the Report that the number of inmates rose from 9,760 to 10,551, the increase being particularly noticeable in Hubli, Sholapur, Bijapur, Gadag and Khanapur. New gangs of Haranshikaris were drawn into the settlement at Hubli, and we are told that it resulted not only in the reduction of crime, but also in freeing agriculturists from "petty and vexatious harassments." The wholesale process may have had the advantages claimed, but the method of saying to a man "You are a criminal" and reforming him is a little too hazardous to be followed on a large scale, without injustice. The primary duty of keeping order and defending property belongs to the police and they, while reporting, are apt to simplify bother by the proposal of wholesale internment. We are aware of an instance, in another province, where the police took it into their head to register a self-reforming and very promising tribe and moved heaven and earth to carry their way in spite of undertakings given by headmen to keep recalcitrant elements in order. The zeal of local officialdom infected higher authorities, and there was, as a result, a disastrous campaign pursued against the tribe, involving even the enlightened proposers of the local guarantee of order. No such case of resistance appears to have occurred in Bombay, but the tendency to take the cue from the police ought to be guarded against. We are glad that accompanying this general increase, there was a noticeable diminution of numbers during the year in the minor settlements where four hundred people were discharged, and put on settlements established in industrial towns. We hope, in due course, they will be completely discharged from departmental supervision.

Coming to the occupation of settlers, the families at Sholapur, Gadag, Hubli and Gokak Falls, are mainly dependent on the weaving and spinning mills in these localities for their livelihood. In addition to mill labour, a few settlers are engaged on constructional work, in the railway workshops and miscellaneous "coolie" occupations. The inmates of village settlements, on the other hand, are mainly engaged in agriculture. Land is allotted on the understanding that the occupants cultivate it themselves and abstain from resort to crime. Large numbers are keen on cultivation and it is satisfactory to note that 1,000 acres of disforested land are held in reserve by Government for the purpose of allotment. The table of monthly wages given in the Report does not strike us as satisfactory. There have been subsequent improvements reported in the mills, but in the table we see that the monthly wages given to an adult in a spinning mill is as low as Rs. 8, while a woman earns Rs. 7 and a child Rs. 3. Clearly it is grossly inadequate for a month with a ten-hours working day. Better wages were got by "coolies" who were paid Rs. 12-8. Mills at Sholapur appear to have paid Rs. 12! We refuse to believe that training will not improve the standard of work; in any events, the standard of pay is very low, and it is for the settlement officers to fight for better wages for their inarticulate wards. Masons and Carpenters did better. The Settlement Co-operative Credit Societies had a capital of Rs. 8,491, with a reserve fund of Rs. 2,918. The amount deposited was Rs. 8,791 while loans advanced came to Rs. 16,832. There is a great opportunity for the widening of the organisation, and a population of more than 10,000 must be able, under encouragement, to save better. Recurring educational expenses amounted to Rs. 25,823. The American Marathi Mission got Rs. 28,464 for the Sholapur settlement, the biggest in India: the Methodist Mission, Rs. 6,000; the S. P. G. Mission Rs. 1,718, in two and a half months; and the Australian Disciples of Christ Mission Rs. 600. We have no hesitation in saying that the "constructive" part of the work, including education, has left much to be desired. The business of keeping a watch seems to have absorbed all the official energy in some settlements. Thus an officer writes: "Housing and Sanitation—same arrangements exist as reported last year." Again the same gentleman says on the "Education of children": "There is nothing to add to last year's remarks, there are no arrangements for the education of children." He is squatting on last year's conditions, swearing at the nature of the tribe and railing at their women! In Bassein and Mahim Talukas—where night-raiders are commonly reported and seldom caught—the Fatgudis are now under surveillance. The District Magistrate perfunctorily remarks that his tribal wards find employment for themselves and nobody need worry about it; efforts to improve the social life of the tribe are summed as "Nil," total expenditure came, therefore, to "Nil". They had a very late start to excuse meagre effort, but it is hard to appreciate this laconic comment on the head "Education of Children":—"Not willing to have their children educated"! The author will go far as a bureaucrat. The report on the whole, is of the humdrum variety, and if officers are less mechanical in their methods of guardianship, we may in a decade, close down the department with thanks.

Notes of the Day.

How They Hang Together.

Imperialists have to hang together. When a subject nation gets a breath of relief, two classes of critics are heard to moan. Thus when qualified independence was offered to Egypt, there was the outcry that Ireland and India may become fired with the hope of freedom. But there are also foreign critics who bewail it as inexpedient because subject nations outside the Empire may as a result dream of liberty. There is general uneasiness created by the programme of liberation. France is apparently disturbed at the Egyptian proposal, as the following remarks of a lobbyist would indicate:—

An official of the Foreign Office told me to-day that the promised action of our Government to grant autonomy to Egypt is causing some uneasiness in France in view, among other things, of its possible effect on the native populations of Algeria and Tunisia. France feels that if Egypt be once emancipated it will be indispensable for her to place herself in line with such action by extending French citizenship to Algerians, and later to the natives of Tunisia and Morocco, with due legislative representation. After that, in the somewhat indefinite future, may come Indo China and Madagascar. This method differs widely from that which this country is disposed to adopt. The French idea is directly reminiscent of the later Roman Imperial policy, when provincials acquired the greatly coveted boon of citizenship. The treatment of Cuba and the proposed treatment of the Philippines by the United States Government is a realisation of the Anglo-Saxon idea, and has somewhat influenced the policy of this country in regard to South African, Indian and Egyptian problems. In regard to the Egyptian proposal, however, France is anxious to receive some explanation of our desire to preserve a privileged situation, both from a commercial and a military standpoint. In the Anglo-Egyptian accord France wishes to have recognised commercial rights. France has undoubtedly had a certain influence in Egypt, and she fears that the proposed new arrangement will operate against her. She is also apprehensive about the neutrality of the Suez Canal, provided for by the Convention of October, 1888, which she cannot abandon if she is to remain in close relations with her colonies in the Far East. She has accordingly suggested that these and other questions arising out of the Egyptian proposal should be examined in the privacy of an Anglo-French Commission.

So what they are proposing is the "privacy of an Anglo-French Commission", thus literally fulfilling the first of the Fourteen Points which, it may be remembered, insists on "secret agreements secretly arrived at"!

Vox et Praeterea Nihil.

The Polish aggression in Lithuania, and the inability of the Council of the League of Nations to cope with it proves that the League as a Supreme International Tribunal wielding moral power is futile. The threat that economic pressure may be brought to bear on Poland with the object of compelling her to keep her pledges given in the Treaty of Versailles, as an original member of the League of Nations, is not likely to be taken seriously by the culprit, when the Powers, war-weary, are engaged in exploitation and quarrelsome division of the spoils of war. They have forgotten the high-sounding platitudes they once emitted, concerning the rights of small nations, and a world safe for democracy. And they will remain indifferent to any nation's plight which does not place a check on their imperial rapacity or, in other words, pinch their pockets. Poland has broken solemn pledges, first by her attempt to annex Russian territory which was not accorded to her by the Versailles treaty, and then by her attack on Lithuania; but the purely "moral" international constabulary which has been invented to amuse humanitarian cranks, cannot restrain her. And no-one ever really thought it could. The Supreme Council, having force at their command and power to give or to cut off supplies, could long ago have stopped the trouble had they wished to do so. Instead, they have connived at Polish brigandage whenever it has been successful. People who complain of their inaction are told politely that it is the business of the League of Nations, which thus is made a kind of Jawkins in the firm of England, France and Co. Unlike Jawkins, the League has existence; but what an existence; it can cry aloud, but no-one listens, simply because it has no substance and no strength. It is a querulous and plaintive voice, and nothing more.

Official & Personal.

The Hon. Mr. B. N Sarma, Revenue and Agricultural Member of Viceroy's Executive Council, arrived at Calcutta on Thursday morning from Pusa. He is staying as a guest of the Hon. Sir D P. Sarbadikari. Mr Sarma left for Cuttack on Friday night by the Puri Express.

The Hon. Mr C A. Barron on return from leave resumed charge of the office of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi on Thursday, relieving Mr. Tollington, who reverts to the Punjab.

Lord and Lady Willingdon left Trivendram on Thursday for Cape Comorin, en route to Tinnevelly.

INDIA IN COMMONS.

LABOUR CONDITION IN MESPOT.

MR. GANDHI'S NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Oct. 27.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 30.

Replying in the House of Commons to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Fisher announced that Mr. Montagu was inquiring with regard to the extent to which Indian, Burmese and other labour was being taken into Mesopotamia and the conditions of such labour and whether the wives and children of the labourers were admitted, while the question of policy involved would be considered when an Arab State was created.

Replying to Sir J. D. Rees who asked whether the appointment of a member for Industries in the Executive Council was permanent or temporary, Mr. Fisher stated that the ultimate constitution of the Industries Department was not yet settled.

MR. GANDHI'S NON-COOPERATION.

Replying to Mr. Parkinson, Mr. Fisher stated that the latest information at the disposal of India Office as regards Mr. Gandhi's non-cooperation programme would be circulated while Mr. Montagu had asked for a report and hoped to supplement the information next week.

Replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Fisher said that the question of reintroducing the acting rank for the officers of the Indian Army in Mesopotamia and the Black Sea area was being discussed with the War Office.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE IN MESPOT

EXCEEDS ESTIMATES BY SIX MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. at 6-45 p.m., Oct. 31.

In the House of Lords replying to Lord Midleton Lord Hylton said he believed that military expenditure in Mesopotamia exceeded the estimates for 1920-21 by six millions sterling.

THIRTEEN MILLIONS FOR UP KEEP OF GARRISONS.!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. at 6-45 p.m., Oct. 31.

In the House of Commons Mr. Churchill stated that the cost of whole garrison in Mesopotamia, Britain and India for the six months ending September 30th last was estimated at approximately 13 million sterling.

PAY OF INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. at 6-45 p.m., Oct. 31.

Mr. Montagu announces that the revised rates of leave pay, pay while on duty outside India and unemployed pay for officers of the Indian Army have been approved and are being communicated to the officers concerned.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

M. C. C. DRAWS WITH WEST AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Oct. 31.

Perth (West Australia), Oct. 30.—The match between the M. C. C. and West Australia was drawn, M. C. C. scoring 276 for 8 wickets and West Australia 119 for 7.

DEMPSEY-CARPENTIER FIGHT

TO BE HELD IN HAVANA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 31.

New York—It is officially announced that the Dempsey-Carpentier fight will be held in Havana. It is stated that a flattering offer has been received from a Cuban syndicate and that an agreement will be signed a week hence, upon the arrival of the head of the Cuban syndicate

THE DELTA REFLOATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 31.

A passenger from Bombay declares that the Delta was anchored off the Canvey Island and passengers were breakfasting, when Wimbledon bumped in amidships. The passengers remained calm and donned lifebelts. Tugs came alongside within an hour and as there was considerable quantity of water in the hold the Delta was beached on the soft ground on the Chapman Sands, after which the passengers were disembarked in tugs and were landed at Tilbury without a hitch.

Recd. 2-15 p.m., Oct. 31.

The Delta has been refloated.

A later message states that the Delta has been temporarily repaired and will proceed to Tilbury towed by tugs.

M. CLEMENCEAU.

M. Clemencau, is expected to arrive at Pondicherry early in December on his way from Bombay to Madura.

M. Clemenceau has arrived at Singapore. He was guest of the French community at Tangin Club on Wednesday and some might at dinner at the Chinese Club. Clemenceau and his two friends M. Turpault and Pietre spent greater part of Thursday in viewing Singapore.

LATE MR. MACSWENEY

CELEBRATION OF REQUIEM HIGH MASS

IMPRESSIVE SCENES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Nov. 1.

Scenes of deep solemnity were witnessed to-day at St. George's Cathedral, Southwark, when a requiem high mass was celebrated for MacSweney. The Cathedral was packed to the utmost capacity, and the crowd outside was so enormous that the police with linked arms were necessary to keep it back.

Amongst the congregation, were several Labour members of Parliament and numerous representatives of Irish organisations, also five uniformed Irish volunteers and the members of the deceased's family, with the exception of Mrs. MacSweney, who was unable to attend owing to illness. The celebrant was Bishop of Portsmouth, and the others who participated in the service were Archbishop Mannix and Archbishop of Simla.

"MURDERED BY FOREIGNER."

After the service, the queues waiting outside entered to pass round the coffin which was surrounded by wreaths. The inscription on the coffin, which is in Irish reads:—"Terence MacSweney. Murdered by the foreigner in the fourth year of the Republic."

The Government's prohibition of the landing of the remains of MacSweney in Dublin is due to the risk of political demonstrations which might possibly result in the loss of innocent lives.

MR. MACSWENEY'S REMAINS.

TO BE CONVEYED BY SPECIAL STEAMER TO CORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Oct. 31.

Government have forbidden the landing of Mr. MacSweney's remains in Dublin and are providing a special steamer to convey his remains to Cork.

THE LATE MR. MACSWINEY.

NATIONAL MOURNING DAY FIXED

Mr. Arthur Griffith, acting President of Sinn Fein, has proclaimed Friday (when Mr. MacSwiney's body will arrive in Ireland) a day of national mourning.

FATAL SEQUEL TO A MILITARY RAID.

PROFESSOR CAROLAN DIES FROM WOUND.

Professor Carolan, who was wounded during the raid by the military on his house in Dublin has since died.

RAID ON A DUBLIN BANK.

IRISH REPUBLICAN FUNDS SEIZED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Oct. 27.
Recd. 5 p.m., Oct. 30.

During a raid by the military last night on the Munster and Leinster Bank in Dublin it is stated that the police, who had the assistance of a London accountant, made a thorough investigation of the Bank's accounts and seized many thousands sterling belonging to the funds of the Irish Republic.

"A SEVERE AND CRUSHING BLOW.'

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Nov. 1.

The dramatic seizure of the Sinn Fein funds in Dublin is regarded as a severe, and, some say, a crushing blow upon the dwindling and inadequate resources of rebels, the state of whose finances are known to be causing grave misgivings to the Sinn Fein leaders.

SINN FEINISM IN SCOTLAND?

RAMARKABLE AFFAIR REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Oct. 28, 2-50 p.m.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 31.

A remarkable affair is reported from Scotland The police at two in the morning in dense fog surprised a body of men drilling near Bothwell. Shots were fired and one policeman was seriously injured. Men dispersed. Some arrests were made.

A later message says that two policemen surprised about a score of men armed with bayonets and pistols and asked what they were doing, whereupon a man ordered the police to hold their hands up. Policemen refused and shots were fired, one policeman being wounded and the other managing to escape.

The outrage is locally attributed to the Sinn Fein movement.

COAL SETTLEMENT.

OWNERS AND MINERS TO CO-OPERATE.

TO OBTAIN INCREASED OUTPUT.

SCHEME FOR REGULATION OF WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Oct. 28, 2-50 p.m.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 31.

It is officially announced that the coal settlement terms have been agreed upon and that they will be submitted to the ballot of the miners. The terms provide that the Coalowners' Association and Miners' Federation undertake to cooperate to their utmost to obtain an increased output, for which purpose district committees and national committees will be established.

Both associations will immediately prepare a scheme for submission to Government, not later than March 31, for regulation of wages having regard to profits. Pending preparation of the scheme, wages will be regulated on the following basis:—

Immediate advance of maximum two shillings per shift, which advance will be automatically adjusted from January 3 next, in accordance with the output for five weeks ending December 18, and will be similarly adjusted from January 31 and thereafter every month on the output of the preceding month. The advance will be adjusted on the basis of the weekly average of the proceeds from the export of coal, the amount of the export of coal being assumed to be that amount in excess of the rate of production of 219 million tons annually.

MINERS' BALLOT FIXED FOR NOV 2ND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Oct. 31.

The miners' ballot has been fixed for November 2nd. If the ballot is favourable work will probably be resumed on November 8th.

INCREASE OF COAL OUTPUT.

MINERS AND OWNERS EQUALLY RESPONSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. at 6-45 p.m., Oct. 31.

With a view to making the miners and mineowners equally responsible for the increase of output, the settlement provides that if the financial return from the increased output fails to reach the level justifying the two-shilling increase in wages, not only shall this increase be proportionately reduced but the amount of profits now allowed to mineowners by law shall be proportionately reduced.

COAL AGREEMENT.

3 MAIN POINTS ESTABLISHED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Nov. 1.

Reuter's Lobby correspondent learns in authoritative quarters that the coal agreement establishes three main points, namely, the adoption of the principle of relation between wages and prices or the production; also that the adjustment of wages between now and March 31st is automatic, thereby practically eliminating the risk of stoppage. The third point is that the agreement establishes the much-desired co-operation between the owners and the miners.

BREAK IN PRICES.

PROMINENT BUSINESSMEN'S PREDICTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Nov. 1.

Prominent business men are predicting an early break in practically all prices except the foodstuffs, due to the fact that the consumers are not buying, and the pressure from the banks who are refusing to finance the further holding of stock. The big retailers declare that the summer sales have been disappointing. A noteworthy instance which is evoking great interest is that of the first-class West-End tailor who is disposing of huge stocks of cloths by making to measure five-guinea suits which would recently have cost twelve guineas.

SUCCESSFULV 1ST ISSUE OF TREASURY BONDS

A SECOND ISSUE CONTEMPLATED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. at 6-45 p.m., Oct. 31.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain stated that the subscriptions to the first issue of Treasury bonds were disappointing so far as the large investor was concerned, but as subscriptions of smaller investors were unexpectedly large and steady, he had decided to make a second issue of Treasury bonds on November 1st on the same conditions. In order to induce holders of 25 millions sterling Exchequer bonds which mature at the end of 1920 to reinvest, they will be permitted to use expired bonds ex-dividend for cash subscriptions to new bonds.

MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST.

SENTENCED TO 6 MONTHS IMPRISONMENT

"ATTEMPTING TO CAUE SEDITION IN NAVY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 31.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division on the charge of attempting to cause sedition in the navy by publishing an article in the communist newspaper urging British sailors to form a Red Navy.

POLISH-LITHUANIAN DISPUTE

PROPOSED PLEBISCITE IN VILNA-REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Oct. 31.

Brussels.—The Council of the League of Nations in its effort to settle the Polish-Lithuanian dispute owing to the Polish occupation of Vilna has requested the two Governments concerned to agree to a plebiscite under the control of the League, by which the inhabitants of the disputed territory will be able to signify whether they wish to belong to Poland or Lithuania. All troops will be withdrawn during the plebiscite. The Council requests the Polish and Lithuanian Governments to state whether they agree to this proposal within ten days from to-day.

POLES AND SOVIET RUSSIA.

PEACE TREATY RATIFIED AT RIGA.

Warsaw.—Both the Poles and Soviet Russia have ratified the peace treaty signed at Riga.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN RUSSIA.

RIGOROUS STATE OF SIEGE IN MOSCOW

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 31.

News from Russia indicates the growing seriousness of food shortage. M. Lenin, writing in the "Pravda", states that the Republic has never experienced such a difficult food crisis. Bolsheviks are enforcing a rigorous state of siege in Moscow, fearing a counter-revolution owing to the resistance of peasants to the food requisitioning.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

WHY AMERICA MUST SUPPORT IT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 31.

Washington.—President Wilson, addressing a deputation of the Republicans in favour of the League of Nations, said that America's greatest sacrifices in the war would be thrown away unless the work which had been begun were completed. President Wilson warned his hearers against supposing that Germany was the sole nation entertaining imperialistic schemes. He said there were others moved by commercial jealousy or desire for domination. These should be checked and informed that the world would be united against them if they attempted to do what Germany did. The President added that there was no means for securing peace except the League.

A SHROPSHIRE BYE-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. at 6-45 p.m., Oct. 31.

Mr. Townshend is the Parliamentary Independent candidate for the Wrekin Division of Shropshire vice Mr. Palmer deceased.

(Continued from col. 6.)

men are divided; the Moderate party is still going wrong; that your methods have already caused split and division in almost every institution that you have approached hitherto, and in the public life of the country-not only amongst Hindus and Mahomedans, but between Hindus and Hindus and Mahomedans and Mahomedans and even between fathers and sons; the people generally are desperate all over the country and your extreme programme has for the moment struck the imagination mostly of the inexperienced youth and the ignorant and the illiterate. All this means complete disorganisation and chaos. What the consequences of this may be, I shudder to contemplate; but I for one, am convinced that the present policy of the Government is the primary cause of it all and unless that cause is removed, the effects must continue. I have no voice or power to remove the cause; but at the same time I do not wish my countrymen to be dragged to the brink of a precipice in order to be shattered. The only way for the Nationalists is to ... and work for a programme which is ... le for the early attainment of ... ment. ... tated by ... have ... promin... try; a... colleg... work.

SWARAJ SABH...

MR. JINNAH'S REPLY TO MR. GANDHI.

"YOUR PROGRAMME MUST LEAD TO DISASTER."

Mount Pleasant Road,
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1920.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah has sent the following letter to Mr Gandhi regarding the recent change in the constitution of the Swaraj Sabha:—

Dear Mr. Gandhi,

I have received your letter dated 25th October 1920 and it has pained me more than ever to find that you should have, as the President of the Swarajya Sabha (late All-India Home Rule League which, you so graciously acknowledge, I "nursed with industrious affection"), taken up the position indicated in your letter.

With regard to your ruling, let me recall to you that your version of what took place does not reveal all the facts. Shortly before the Special Sessions of the Congress, a meeting of the Council of the All-India Home Rule League was held Bombay and was asked to appoint a small Sub-committee to consider the changes in the constitution of the All-India Home Rule League, so as to make it more workable. At that meeting, no hint of any kind was given that the creed of the League would be touched and as the proposal came from one of the Joint Secretaries, it was accepted and a small committee was appointed. The General Secretaries never convened any meeting of this sub-committee, but a day before I was starting for Calcutta to attend the Special Sessions of the Congress, I received an intimation that the Committee so appointed would meet at Calcutta on 3rd September at 12 noon. The Committee however could not meet as the Congress Special did not reach Calcutta till 3 o'clock and the General Secretaries could not arrange the meeting of the Sub-committee on the 3rd. In spite of that, a draft prepared by Mr. Jahari Lal Nehru, one of the Joint Secretaries, was placed before the general meeting of the All-India Home Rule League, which was called for the next day at Calcutta, without the members having been given any intimation as to the proposed changes and the creed was rushed through, and the rest of the changes were left over, to be considered at the adjourned meeting.

There were only two clauses then, sub-clause 1 and sub-clause 2 of Clause 2 which run as follows:—

1. To secure complete Swaraj for India according to the wishes of the Indian people;
2. To carry on a continuous propaganda with a view to organising the people for peaceful and effective action to achieve such Swaraj and to take such action wherever necessary.

Sub-clause 3, namely, "The interpretation of the word "Swaraj" as used herein shall not be extended beyond Article 1 of the Congress constitution", did not find place in the draft which the meeting was then induced to accept.

At the adjourned meeting at Calcutta, where I was present, I raised the objections that the meeting cannot be seized of this matter until the Sub-committee had prepared their report and placed the draft before the meeting. I also questioned the procedure and asked for our existing Constitution and Rules and Regulations which, however, were not forthcoming and it was stated that owing to the fire in Bombay, the records were burnt down. But a copy of the Constitution and the Rules and Regulations was produced which was not the latest and thereupon I raised a point that according to one of the Rules, it was not within the competence of the meeting to proceed with the consideration of the changes and alterations. The rule runs as follows:—

"No changes or alterations in these Rules and Regulations will be made except at the meeting of the Executive Council specially convened for the purpose and by a majority not less than three-fourths of the persons voting at that meeting."

You however over-ruled my objection and suggested that the consideration may be adjourned and the members may be given a proper notice.

MEETING IN BOMBAY.

At the meeting in Bombay on the 3rd of October, I again asked for a copy of our Constitution and Rules and Regulations, but the same answer was given with regard to our latest constitution and Rules, namely, that it was not forthcoming and a copy of the older Constitution was produced; and at the very outset, I pointed out that it was not competent to the general meeting, having regard to the rule quoted above, to proceed with the changes and alterations in the Constitution. This was again overruled by you, and thereafter the discussion took place and the votes were recorded. Having regard to the voting, I again appealed to you on three grounds, viz:—

1. that when it is laid down in our Rules that even a small selected body like the Executive Council of the All-India Home Rule League cannot change or alter the constitution ex... by a majority of not less than ... *fortiori*, the general ... a position to ... such ... ion that could alter its objects except by a statutory majority;
2. that on moral grounds whether you as President would allow such fundamental changes to be effected by a bare majority.

You however declined to introduce moral consideration and ruled that a bare majority could alter the constitution.

I now leave it to the public to judge for themselves whether the procedure adopted and your rulings were correct. However, it must be a matter of great satisfaction to you that the lawyers that you have consulted have agreed that your rulings were not illegal although in another place in your letter you say that the Jurists have differed in the interpretation of the word "illegal."

BRITISH CONNECTION.

With regard to the British Connection, I confess I am unable to follow your subtle explanation. In one place you say that you are not opposed to that connection by made it clear in my speeches that I want my country to have Swaraj whether with or without the British connection"; and in another place you say that there is no material difference between my amendment and the original draft adopted by the Sabha, "except in so far as the original keeps unadulterated Swaraj constantly before the country as an ideal to be worked for." I do not understand what you mean by "unadulterated Swaraj." Having succeeded in thus creating a jumble of contradictions, you lay down that you do not wish to make a fetish of it and you proceed to state, "I will not keep India for a single minute under slavery for the sake, of that connection." Thereby, I suppose, you suggest that those who agree with me and I wish to make a fetish of it and would be a party to keeping India for a single minute in slavery for the sake of the connection. If that is intended by you, a more unjust charge was never levelled against a band of Nationalists, who before you joined the League to use your own words again, nursed it with industrious affection for years.

I maintain that statesmanship, wisdom and common sense dictate that India should attain the fullest freedom within the British Commonwealth as an equal and independent member and I support this because I am convinced that it is for the benefit of my country. If you honestly believe that it is for the benefit of the country to work for Swaraj without British connection, why have you accepted sub-clause 3 which, in my opinion, is a pure blind. You will, I hope, admit that if severance of India from British Commonwealth "is constantly to be kept before the country as an ideal to be worked for" and that it has your sanction as the President of the Sabha, the difference is not only material, vital but fundamental.

CLAUSE 2.

As to clause 2; you must admit that it is permissible to the Sabha under that clause to resort to unconstitutional and illegal method. You say, "Surely all public bodies will think out for themselves the methods to be adopted for winning freedom for the country." If so, why have sub-clause 2 at all and why put one and only limitation and restriction by the word "peaceful"? It is clear from the "homely illustrations" which you have given in your letter that under sub-clause 2 it will be open to the Sabha to offer civil disobedience; then, you might as well have remained content with your Satyagraha Sabha. I however cannot understand how you, "as a not indifferent lawyer of 20 years unbroken practice" should have failed to notice that the word "illegal" is defined by Section 43 of the Indian Penal Code.

With regard to the word "constitutional," if you are of opinion that it is difficult for you to conceive an illustration under the British Constitution of unconstitutional activity except it be violence and violence has been specifically eschewed from the constitution of the Sabha, may I ask what necessity was there to drop that word?

Let me here say at once that you have completely misunderstood my opinion with regard to Non-co-operation. At an informal meeting in Calcutta, I was asked my opinion and I said as follows.—"I have not carefully considered the question whether the non-co-operation programme of Mr. Gandhi is constitutional or unconstitutional but it will greatly depend upon the consideration of each item of the programme." I never said or considered that the whole of your programme of Non-co-operation was perfectly constitutional.

"MUST LEAD TO DISASTER."

I thank you for your kind suggestion offering me "to take my share in the new life that has opened up before the country." If by "new life," you mean your methods and your programme, I am afraid I cannot accept them; for, I am fully convinced that it must lead to disaster But the actual New Life that has opened up before the country is that we are faced with a Government that pays no heed to the grievances, feelings and sentiments of the people; that our own country

(Continued in Col. 4.)

HARD LOT OF INDIAN WORKERS.

The first Trade Union Congress of India opened its sessions at the Empire Theatre, Bombay, yesterday, amid scenes of great enthusiasm. The theatre was crowded to its utmost capacity by delegates and visitors. The delegates, who came from different parts of the country were present in large numbers representing practically all branches of labour in India. The attendance of members of the different Trade Unions in Bombay was of course the largest but representatives of labour in other parts of the country were also present in good numbers. And the members of the general public also attended in large numbers, the space reserved for visitors being fully occupied. The platform was equally crowded with members of the Reception Committee and other well-known citizens. Lala Lajpat Rai, President of the Congress, received a tremendous ovation on arrival and among others, Colonel J. C. Wedgwood, Mr M. A. Jinnah, Mr J. Baptista, Pandit Nehru and Mr. V J. Patel, were also very cordially received by the assembly. Among those present, besides the President and the Chairman of the Reception Committee, were:—Colonel and Mrs J. C. Wedgwood, Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr and Mrs. M A Jinnah, Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Hon. Mr Lalubhoy Samaldas, Mr V J Patel,, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr P B Wadia Mr Miller, Mr. Walbridge, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, Mr S A Brelvi, MrL R Tairse,, Mr Mavji Govindji Seth, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr N M Joshi, Mr B F Pharucha, Mr. S N Motiwala, Mr R P Karandikar, Miss Joshi, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale; Mr and Mrs D Chaman Lall; Mr V. M Pawar, Mr V G Dalvi, Dr Satmaye, Dr. M B Velkar, Mr. F J. Ginwala, Mr K F Nariman, Mr S C Deole, Mr. S D Navalkar. Mr. Hansraj P Thackersey, Mr R G Munsiff, Mr L G Khare, Mr. Lalubhai D. Javeri, Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavati, Mr S G Banker, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr Manilal C. Mody, Mr Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri, and others.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of patriotic songs, after which Mr. Joseph Baptista, Chairman of the Reception Committee, made a speech welcoming the delegates. He was given a most enthusiastic reception on rising to address the assembly, and his speech evoked repeated applause.

Election of President.

Mr B. P. Wadia, proposing the election of Sir. Lajpat Rai to the Presidential chair, said the Congress was to his mind the most important event in the modern political life of India. They were gathered together there for the First Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress, and the work that would take place not only during the two day's but during the months to follow would mark their career as a body either reasonable enough to guide Indian labour along the right path, or bring it to disaster as the consequence of wrong guidance proceeded on wrong principles. Success or failure of the movement would depend entirely on the wisdom of the leaders who directed that movement and the principles which guided its activities. On such an occasion, the man whom they should have as president, must not only be one in whom they had confidence as a politician but also a man who loved the masses of this great country, whose rights must be regarded by him irrespectives of party politics, or political movements in the country. Lala Lajpat Rai (cheers) was undoubtedly a man of this description, and he (the speaker) was convinced that the Lalaji would guide their movement in the right way, and unless this was done, the questions of agricultural labour, factory labour or the coolie working on plantations and the worker in the mines could not be successfully and properly solved Lala Lajpat Rai with his unique experience as a president of the Indian National Congress, as a social worker, and as a patriotic would be able to protect their interest from time to time. He would be able to put forward the demands and requests of the Indian Labour not only before the Government of India but also before the Government of Great Britain. His work in America and in Europe spoke for itself, and in selecting the name of Lala Lajpat Rai (cheers) for the presidentship of the Congress, they would agree with him. They were taking the right course while inaugurating a movement which had great possibilities for the good of the poorer population of this country (hear, hear).

Common cause with labour mother parts,

Mr. N. W. Joshi, seconding the resolution, said Mr. Wadia had already explained to them the importance of that Congress. They should have on such an occasion a president who would be able to lay the sound foundation of this and allied movements, and, as Mr Wadia had explained already, the president elect was the fittest person for that office, for the Lalaji was one of the most prominent figures in Indian politics and public life. He was not a politician whose love of freedom did not extend beyond the political sphere, but was one whose vision extended beyond politics, who believed not only in political freedom, but also in economic freedom for the workers. His sympathies were not, as they would all be convinced, narrow. He was a broad-minded man. He had worked for the depressed classes, and for the elevation of women, and the working classes. He was also a man who believed in the equality of man. It was such a man that they required as their president, and they were fortunate in getting the Lalaji to occupy the Chair. He however wished to tell them that while Labour had come to its own it should not confine its activities to one country because alone it would not be able to achieve its end. It must combine with labour in other parts of the world. It must internationalise itself.

It was unfortunate that in this country at this time it was necessary that the labour movement should be led by men who were not themselves labourers in the strict sense of the term. But there was no help to it situated as they were at present. This fact put a great responsibility upon the leaders of labour at present, for all the consequences of the rules that they passed, and the activities that they started would not fall upon them, but upon others. Therefore, their responsibility in carrying on that movement was very great indeed, and from that point also a president of the experience of Lala Lajpat Rai was absolutely necessary and they were very fortunate in having him as their President.

Mr. Miller of the North-Western Railway further supported the resolution.

Internationalism.

Mr D. Chaman Lal, further supporting the resolution, said they could not have found in the whole of India a man more suited than Lala Lajpat Rai to preside over the deliberations of a Labour Congress. The Lala had been asked to preside at the first sessions of this Trade Union Congress not simply because he was an eminent leader of public opinion in India or because he had the high distinction of being an ex-President of their great national assembly, the Indian National Congress, but principally because he was heart and soul with the cause of the labour classes the country. It would have been little use their having a man as their President who, however eminent, had not that real sympathy, with labour which Lala Lajpat Rai had. Continuing, Mr. Chaman Lal said Indian labour had now waken from its sleep of centuries (cheers) and it would wake up India (cheers). But in this connection he wished to tell them one thing and it was that the time had now come when they should give up nationalism and go for internationalism. They should look upon labourers all over the world as their friends. Those only were their enemies, who, whilst filling their own pockets with the fruits of the workers' labour, starved those that produced the fruits. Indian labour would succeed when it united and made this Congress a success. The employers of labour would then understand that Indian labour had at last awakened from its centuries-long slumber.

A workmen's delegate further supported the resolution, which was carried with acclamation, the whole assembly standing and giving three hearty cheers for the Lalaji.

Mr. Baptista then garlanded Mr. Lajpat Rai amid renewed cheering. Mr Lajpat Rai, on rising to deliver his presidential address, received another big ovation the cheering lasting some minutes, and the assembly repeatedly cheered quite a number of points in his address.

(The full text of the Lalaji's address is given on another page of this issue.)

Messages from British Labour,

After the Presidential speech was over Mr. Chaman Lal read out cablegrams, expressing sympathy with the object of the Congress, from Mr George Lansbury, Editor of the "Daily Herald," the Transport Workers' Federation the Irish Trade Union Congress, representing 300,000 workers, the Irish Women Workers' Union, and other labour Unions of Great Britain and Ireland. Mr. Chamanlal said these messages had come through the Indian Workers' Welfare League and as the result of the activities of Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala.

The Congress then adjourned till 12 noon to-day.

SPEECH OF CHAIRMAN OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

WORK OF TRADE UNIONS.

Mr. Joseph Baptista, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates, said:—

Brother and Sister Delegates,—

The high honour of welcoming you to the First All-India Trade Union Congress devolves upon me and I bid you welcome with feelings of much pleasure and pride. I can assure you that the originators of the idea of this Congress, Mr. Chaman Lall and Mr. Pawar, and their collaborators have been all working with edifying energy and enthusiasm. Nevertheless, I anticipate that some of you will be subjected to discomfort and inconvenience. I must, therefore, request you to forgive our faults and overlook our shortcomings and I am confident you will respond with customary Oriental indulgence.

SOWING THE SEED.

The agenda of business is not formidable, but the chief business of this Congress will be to sow the seed, which like the proverbial mustard will germinate and grow into the mighty tree of Federation of Labour in India, which we all desire. To nurse and water the seedling and sapling will be a labour of love for the Knights of Labour in India, but their reward will be met with sweet ascendant. The supreme need of the moment is really for some light from the East to illumine the darkness of the West; for the humanising spiritualism of the East to chasten the bulalising materi[alism] of the West. I believe we can [do] ject by the pow[er] ised Labo[ur] include the hewer of wood and drawer of water and the tiller in the fields. These too ought to be organised into Trade Unions or analogous association.

WELL-BEING OF SOCIETY.

The first article of our creed should be that the well-being of the Society depends upon the well-being of the workers. The workers' welfare, therefore ought to be the chief object of the solicitude of the State. This has never been denied in theory by any Government, ancient or modern, but it has never been enforced in practice by the governing classes. The *via dolorosa* for the labourer has been slavery, serfdom, or indentures or statutes of labour, combination laws and similar beds of roses. The emancipation of labour from this oppressive system is not yet fully attained as our own people are experiencing in some parts of the world under Christian Governments. But even where there are no indenture conditions or combination laws labour is dominated by capital. Capitalists have ceased to buy slaves, but they still buy labour, and pay for it according to the eternal and infernal law of demand and supply. This idea of buying is the root of the evil. Till it is eradicated and supplanted by the higher idea of partnership the well-being of the workers will never be secured. They are partners and co-workers and not buyers and sellers of labour. They are all engaged in promoting the well-being of the society. Capital does not buy or employ labour. Society is the ideal we must strive to achieve through good and evil report. Without the political power of the purse and the law-maker we cannot go far, but we can go a good way towards the goal by the power of Unions, Strikes and Boycotts.

UNIONS.

There are no combination laws in India to render Unions criminal conspiracies, but there are a few individuals who denounce them as bulwarks of Bolshevism and anarchy. Such madcaps once existed in England as well, and it was only after a long struggle between Capital and Unions that they realised that Unions substituted reason for violence in collective bargaining. I have no doubt that antagonism will soon give way to a more reasonable frame of mind. But after the decree of the League of Nations Government ought to abandon their attitude of benevolent neutrality and legislate for the compulsory recognition of the right of association of lawful objects to give effect to the decree of the League of Nations.

I am inclined to agree with Sir Thomas Holland that the officials of any Labour Union ought to be recruited from their own class, but in the absence of primary education and the practice of victimisation this appears to be a counsel of perfection outside the pale of practical politics. In fact I am not quite sure that the want of education does not make these associations premature. We are, I have no doubt, experimenting a combination of officials consisting of insiders and outsiders. But I have no doubt that for the present Unions would be forces without outsiders. The workman knows where the shoe pinches and can state his demands with emphasis. He feels he is right, but cannot justify them by facts or figures or arguments. I had a remarkable illustration of this in the lock-out of the Petroleum Company.

One of the demands of the men was a change of the system of piece-work into daily wages at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per diem for which they offered to do 200 solderings a day. But they could not assign any reason for limiting it to 200. They admitted that some of them under the inducement of piece-work soldered 300 to 500 tins; but they insisted that 200 was the right number. I met the agents with some fear and trembling. They declared that 200 was ridiculously low. They thought that 400 was nearer the mark. They reduced it to 300, but would not hear even of the golden means between 200 and 300. Here was a deadlock. The existing rate was a bit of a Chinese puzzle, i.e., 7 annas per 200 plus 60 per cent. plus 1½ anna per day. But this rate meant exactly Rs. 1-8-0 for 200 tins according to the calculation made by W. Johnson of the Standard Oil Company. But if this was the fact why should they insist in the future for 300 when they paid Rs. 1-8-0 for 200 at present. The agents readily recognised the reasonableness of the limitation and solution was simplified and we were able to combine a system of daily wage with piece-work. But here were masters of experience on one side and men of experience on the other side—masters regarding the men as strikers for limiting the figure to 200 and men regarding the masters as hard [task]masters for exacting more than 200. [I be]lieve the presence of a political l[awyer] whom employers delight to defeat [by] count of his [ig]norance contributin[g] [no]thing for one strike th[ere] many mills [to]gether and [ma]de the breach [qu]ite so bad [as] can do, [Bom]bay got peace, the companies got contented men and the men got the benefit of a compound system which secured the minimum of Rs. 1-8-0 a day even when business was slack, and owners had not enough work for output of 200 tins per man.

STRIKES AND BOYCOTTS.

Having combined themselves into a Union and failing to obtain any legitimate demand or to redress any grave grievance the Unions can use the weapons of strikes and boycotts to enforce their demands. Unions should of course precede strikes. My experience in Bombay is that strikes precede unions in most cases. This is like putting the cart before the horse. *Agal gharry, piche gadha.* It is like digging a well for water after the house was on fire. It makes a world of difference which comes first—George or Lloyd. We shall have Lloyd George or George Lloyd,—Premier or Pro-Consul.

Nobody challenges the legitimacy of strikes nowadays; but boycott is not recognised as legitimate in every case. Boycotts are either simple or compound like fractures of bone. In America bills have been promoted to make boycotts legal; but we have not yet educated the world regarding it as we have educated them regarding strikes. Boycotts are expensive to the masters for the men work while customers abstain. I read boycotts have been successfully used in America against profiteering especially in the daily necessaries of life. The most powerful weapon is of course simultaneous use of strike and boycott except in the case of Post Office. In the Post Office while the strike is on they do not want letters posted. If there are no letters to be delivered the officials can say "All's well." Therefore in the case of postal strikes instead of boycotts there ought to be a larger crop of letters. We have a postal strike in Bombay and I would ask all my friends and foes who wish to help the poor to get his daily bread to inundate Bombay with millions of letters. The Postal heart is hard at present. These millions may melt the heart.

Although strikes are legal I find the capitalists in Bombay look upon this struggle for bread as if it was the battle of Waterloo. More than 25 years ago an economist called it "a peculiar method of doing business." And I agree with him that negotiations for ending a strike should be conducted on business principles if we mean to act honestly in the struggle for bread and not make it a mere occasion for trying strengths. In all the strikes with which I was or am concerned the capitalist from the Director-General and others made the strike the occasion for trying their strength. I cannot sufficiently condemn this method. It is mean and cowardly for the strong to beat the weak. "A grain of a sense is better than a grain of gunpowder." The only exception I found was the Petroleum Company and in this case the lock-out lasted only for five days. In Bombay stupid notions of prestige have worked the judgment of men and which makes them demand unconditional surrender. In one case in Bombay at present they secretly offer fairly acceptable terms, but they insist on proclaiming it unconditional surrender instead of calling it amicable settlement. Personally though a great failure as a strike-manager I would in the interest of peace and order go the length of accepting such silly unconditional surrender if I had guarantees that this was not a method of strike-breaking. The Post and Telegraph men were once deceived by a promise of an extra Rs. 10. The man who made it never denied it. Unfortunately, the manager having gone on leave his successors found no trace of it for six months.

COERCION AND STARVATION.

I have had no experience of any strike in England, but in Bombay we are confronted with coercion and starvation. Poverty on one side and policemen on the other. Recently we had a "danda fauj" Pathans with *dandas* fraternising with policemen for protecting property of companies, but breaking bones of strikers and their friends. They nearly sent me to Purgatory or Hell as [Gin]wala and Messrs. Chaman Lall, Pawar, [Deo]wala and others, who were with me at the time. Fortunately our heads were saved by policemen. I also find the police courts used as strike-breakers by false charges supported by perjuries. One of the magistrates deems it his duty to send the so-called offenders to jail immediately the promoting peace and order but actually promoting break of peace by exasperating the strikers who see an innocent man sent to jail. The Postal strikers are a model for the world for their peaceful behaviour; yet one of them was sent to jail after 36 days of peaceful strike. The police declined to take up the case on the ground that the assaulted man was not a public servant and let the striker off referring the aggrieved to courts of law. But Postal officials insisted and the Police Commissioner yielded holding he was a public servant. The Magistrate held he was not a public servant and gave the innocent man two months' rigorous imprisonment. These are the ways of employers in Bombay. Neither Government, nor Companies will discuss the merits of the men's demands. Their idea is not to do justice, but break the strike and they are assisted by Anglo-Indian papers with all the skill of strike-breakers with all the venom of serpents and with all the lies in creation. To make matters worse we have to deal with seducers. Some loyalists come to strikers and ask them to resume work. When this angers the strikers he goes back to bring a false charge of intimidation. Even when masters are negotiating with me they have tried to seduce strikers behind my back. In one case he succeeded with about 50 moslems. A policeman did the dirty job. These men had taken the most binding oath that they would stand by one another. That oath was broken. One should have thought that no man of honour would have stooped to conquer by demoralising the oath-breakers. Yet such things are done in Bombay. I beg of comrade Wedgwood to table to the Labour Party and move the Cabinet to cast a few glances at what is going on in Bombay. The local officials and managers have hardened their hearts like Pharoah.

RIGHTS OF LABOUR.

I have dealt with the methods with which Labour must or may employ to get their dues I will not enter into the question of what are the rights of Labour. These will no doubt occupy your attention. I shall make only a few general observations. The first thing that occurs to me is Christ's injunction "Go thou sluggard and learn wisdom from the ant." This means no bread, no work. The idlers should get no bread, but the rich they toil not nor do they spin, but they reap all the fruits of labour. The question is now secure for the labourers the full fruits of his labour. Profit sharing has been suggested as the simplest and best method; but I think excess profits ought to go to the labour. Anything above 9 per cent. ought to be considered excess profits. Whatever it is, the time has come when the workman will get his bread and a piece of the cake as well. I need not say that I wish them all success in their great struggle for securing their birthright and full fruits of their labour.

TO-DAY'S RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions drafted by the Subject Committee will be placed before to-day's session of the All-India Trade Union Congress:—

I.—That this Congress consisting of the representatives of the so many Trade Unions and speaking in the name of the workers of India places on record its sense of irreparable loss which the cause has suffered by the death of Lokamanya Bal Bangadhar Tilak who had always sympathised with and furthered the cause of Indian Labour. (To be moved from the Chair).

II.—That this Congress extends fraternal greetings to Col. Wedgwood, who is attending this Congress as the fraternal delegate from the British Labour Party. (To be moved from the Chair).

III. That this Congress extends fraternal greetings to the British Trade Union Congress. (To be moved from the Chair).

IV.—(a) Resolved that the standing committee for the year be nominated to manage the affairs of the Congress, to provide permanent machinery for collection of information relating to the Trade Unions, help the Unions by advice other wise further the cause of the Workers of this Country until second session of this Congress is held and adopts a permanent constitution.

(b) That this standing committee consists of the following:—

1. President of this session to be ex-officio President of the standing committee.
2. Mr Baptista, Vice-President.
3. A whole time paid organising secretary to be hereafter appointed by the President and the Vice-President and the members of the standing committee.
4. An office Secretary to be appointed as in clause (3).
5. The following 60, members, 36 representing the workers and 24 others.

(c) That this standing committee shall be authorised to collect and disperse funds for the purpose of maintaining a Central Office at Bombay and shall hold its sittings at such interval and on such days as may be fixed by the President in consultation with the Vice-President and the Secretaries.

(d) that all decisions shall be arrived at by majority of votes.

Proposed by Mr. M A Khan seconded by Mr Mowji Govindji.

Supported by Mr R Arzoo and Mr. Pandit.

V.—Resolved that draft constitution prepared by the working committee be submitted to the standing committee nominated in resolution No. II for

(a) circulation among the affiliated Unions and such others as express a desire of affiliation.

(b) for consideration of the opinion of the Unions and after such consideration tentative adoption for the purpose of second Sessions at which the draft constitution shall be finally constituted and adopted.

Proposed by Mr. N. Haldar.

Seconded by L. T Patankar.

VII.—That this Congress is of opinion that the Government should issue general instructions to the Heads of Districts and the Police Department that no obstruction be placed in the way of workers organising themselves into Unions.

Proposed by Mr E. T Iyer.

Seconded by Mr. Chand Saheb and supported by Messrs Tej Singh and I. B. Miller.

VI.—That the Recommendations of International Labour Conference and the Agenda to be placed before next meeting of the International Labour Conference be referred to the Standing Committee of the Congress for consideration and disposal.

Proposed by Mr N M Joshi.

Seconded by Mr F. J. Ginwala.

A MASS MEETING.

Under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress Reception Committee, a mass meeting was held yesterday evening at Munji Sheth's Wadi, for the purpose of giving facility to those who could not attend the Congress, to know the labour situation of the Country from the delegates from different parts of the country. Lala Lajpat Rai presided and there was an audience of about twenty thousand people present. A detailed account of the meeting will appear in a later issue of the "Chronicle."

AN ENGLISHMAN'S PROTEST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was present this morning at the "First All-India Trade Union Congress" as an Englishman keenly interested in Labour questions. I saw and heard the First President elected. To my disgust, soon after commencing his inaugural address, this same President could find nothing better to talk about than the sins of Britishers in general and the British Government in particular. I ask the President "Is this Congress to be used as yet one more stick to beat the Britisher or is it a sane attempt to better conditions for Labour?" If the latter, then I ask "What possible service is rendered to the cause by attempting to stir up racial hatred as he did this morning?" I write this, hot with indignation from the meeting, that a President should so abuse his position, in the hope that the four other British-born subjects present. (You, Sir, being one) will add their powerful voices to my weak one in attempting to curb, right at the outset, the political and racial bias which the President seems to wish introduced into such a magnificent object as the title of this Congress indicates.—Yours, etc.,

A. W. WILDRIDGE, M.Sc.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

ALIGARH COLLEGE STUDENTS

FIRM IN THEIR RESOLVE

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, Oct. 29.

The situation of the College is still uncertain. The College and the school departments have both closed on the 26th. The school boarders about 225 in number have nearly all left. Over 190 college boarders out of total 675 are still staying. They have all shifted themselves to Sir Syed Court popularly known as Pukka Baracks, Dining hall is closed. Students have taken forcible possession of one hostel.

Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr Ansari assured some Trustees that they will peacefully withdraw their boys in a few days when arrangements are ready for accommodation. Mr Mahamed Ali addressed students and exhorted them to use courage and keep occupation of the premises. Mr. Gandhi has not yet arrived, Mr. Mohammed Ali and Maulvi Abdul Majid addressed a meeting on the 28th and invited to the opening ceremony of the National University.

COCHIN HARBOUR SCHEME.

DIFFICULTY OF SECURING DREDGERS

(Associated Press.)

COCHIN, Oct. 27.

The news telegraphed by Reuter that the Admiralty is unable to comply with the Madras Government's request for the loan of a dredger which was urgently needed in connection with the harbour works as early as possible appears to have occasioned considerable disappointment among those including the Cochin Durbar, who are trying to expedite the execution of the scheme. It is understood that no effects will be spared by the Madras Government to secure one and they will be forced to reopen the question of purchasing two dredgers belonging to the Burma Government till lately in use at Basra. This was Government's first proposal, but it was dropped on the ground that the dredgers were second-hand ones, while the price demanded appeared rather excessive. Since no powerful dredgers are available anywhere in India the only plan left is to endeavour to receive those of the Burma Government. These dredgers are meant only for immediate and temporary use. A special dredger for permanent service is being made in England according to a specification furnished from Cochin and there will be some delay before it is ready the Admiralty was asked to lend one.

The Dashrah festival was celebrated in an extra-ordinary manner this year in Bhopal. Both the Hindus and the Mahomedans took part in the procession on the way, the Mahomedans received the Hindus and exchanged greeting. Every Hindu was offered a garland by the Mahomedans. Such a unity was never before witnessed in Bhopal.

* * * * *

At a public meeting of the Mohamedans of Bijapur held on 19th October a District Khilafat Committee was appointed.

* * * * *

On October 23, at the Maharaja Theatre, Baroda, at a public meeting for women held under the auspices of the Brahmbhat Samaj and Boarding House speeches were made on the subject of the total boycott of hotel tea and other harmful drinks.

INDIAN LABOUR MOVEME

"A LINK IN CHAIN OF INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD."

POSITION OF WORKERS.

EVILS OF CAPITALISM.

LALAJI'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE FULL TEXT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS OF LALA LAJPAT RAI TO THE FIRST ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS, HELD AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE, YESTERDAY.

MR. BAPTISTA, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Permit me to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the honour you have done me by asking me to preside over this first session of the All-India Trade Union Congress. It is a unique occasion, the first of its kind even in the history of this ancient country of ours. In her long history extending over thousands of years, India has surely seen many a great gathering in which parts of this vast sub-continent and all classes of its population were represented, gatherings at which were discussed and settled important and nice questions of religion, philosophy, grammar, law and politics, gatherings at which crowns were bestowed, gatherings in which foreign scholars and foreign ambassadors and foreign diplomats took part. But history records no instance of an assemblage that was convened solely to consider the interests and welfare of workers not of this city or that, not of this province or that, but of Bharat Varsha as a whole. Even under British Rule we have had All-India Gatherings of various kinds, political, religious, social, literary, scientific, etcetra, etcetra, but never, an All-India meeting of the workers of the country or one where people assembled to consider the interests and the present and future welfare of the workers as such. This by itself should show, if there was nothing else to remind us of the fact that India of to-day is very different from India of ancient and medieval times, nay even from India of yesterday. We are living in an age quite different from any thing that the world has seen or known before. That being so, the problems that face and the questions that confront us are, from the very nature of things, of a different kind from those that confronted our immediate and remote ancestors. This fact, whether we like it or not, has to be recognised.

NATIONAL ISOLATION IMPOSSIBLE.

2. Then there is another fact also which receives scant attention from those who profess to guide the destinies of this great nation, viz. that we are living in times, in which no nation can live an insolated life of its own. Whatever happens in the world outside of our shores affects us in our daily life very closely and intimately. It makes our food dearer, our clothing more costly, our possession more or less valuable and similarly affects other relations of life very deeply. In the same way whatever happens in our country affects the outside world also, equally deeply and intimately. This is not limited to any single sphere of life but is virtually true of almost all sphere but particularly so of the political and economic. So, whether we like it or not, we are a part and parcel of the modern world. This modern world is characteristically a world of machinery of, steam, gas and electricity. This is a world of mass production, of organised capital, organised industry and organised labour. Organised mass production involves the organisation of capital, and the organisation of labour on a scale never heard of before. So far, organised capital has had its way. It has ruled the world for the last 150 years, and the world to-day is greaning under its burden. It has destroyed many an old civilisation, enslaved religion, chained science and placed in bondage, all the forces of Nature and human intellect. Humanity is its bond slave Old China with its four to five hundred millions of industrious, hardworking and art-loving people, with its ancient culture, science and art has been broken on the wheel and thrown to the wolves. India with its hoary civilisation, its mighty spiritiualism, its great philosophy, and its beautiful art, with a family consisting of one fifth of the whole human race, has also been bled white by the forces of organised capital and is to-day lying prostrate at its feet. Militarism and Imperialism are the twin children of capitalism; they are one in three and three in one. Their shadow, their fruit and their bark, all are poisonous. It is only lately that an antidote has been discovered and that antidote is organised labour.

INDIA'S ECONOMIC BONDAGE.

We in India have been rather slow to find and apply this antidote. The reasons are obvious. We were politically impotent and economically helpless. Our political impotence has made us a nation of Pariahs in relation to the rest of the world. Our masters used us to conquer and police the world for their benefit, and glorification. They also used us to develop their colonies, cultivate their fields, operate their mines, man their industries and increase their wealth. By way of adding insult to injury they maligned our religion, caricatured our culture, and painted us so black as to be considered unfit for being accepted as equals or even as men by the so called civilised races of the world. In the eyes of the latter, we are a nation of coolies, inferior in every thing that distinguishes a mere animal from men. This was a trick by which organised Brirish capital managed to create a prejudice against us in the minds of the white workers of Europe, America and Africa. It was necessary for their purpose. Any bond of brotherhood, or of mutual interest between the workers of Europe and America, on the one hand, and those of Asia on the other would have destroyed the spell by the force of which they exploited and sweated both. To the workers of Manchester, was always presented the bug bear of the cheap labour of India. We in India, were kept in fear of the competition of Manchester. The war however has broken the spell. The workers of Europe and America have now discovered that the cause of the workers is one and the same all the world over, and that there can be no salvation for them, unless and until the workers of Asia were organised, and internationally affiliated. Labour in Europe threatens to turn the tables over their masters, the employers and they recognise that the success of their movement demands a close association of European workers with the workers of Asia. So long as there is cheap labour in China and India, and so long as India is helpless to keep out foreign capital, and to prevent the letter using Indian and Chinese Labour to the detriment of the European workers, the cause of the European proletariat is neither safe nor secure. The movement we are inaugurating to-day is thus of more than national importance. It is a matter of international significance. The workers of India are joining hands and brains not only to solidify the interests of Indian labour, but also to forge a link in the chain of international brotherhood. The future is on the laps of Gods and prophecy is unsafe but it may be safely predicted that the success of the movement to, which we are giving birth to-day may eventually turn out to be an event of world importance..

GENESIS OF INDIAN TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

The Trade Union Movement in this country is yet in its infancy and it may be said that an All-India Trade Union Congress is rather premature. In my humble judgment, it has not come a day too soon. Labour in India suffers from very many draw-backs and the prejudices against it are too many and varied in nature. Depressed by religio-social ideals of by gone ages, looked down upon by prevailing standards of literary education, deprived even of elementary knowledge by the extravagant wastefulness and jealousy of a foreign bureaucracy, placed in a condition of abject dependence by the military exigencies of a capitalistic autocracy, kept apart by the artfulness of resourceful despotism, labour in this country is in greater need of joint action, and of freedom from provincial and district rivalries than anywhere else. District organisations cannot be effective unless they are protected from the rivalry of men from the other districts. For this purpose are needed provincial organisations, but even provincial organisations will not do unless we have an All-India organisation to protect labour from provincial rivalries.

The two employers of labour in our country are, the Government and the private capitalist. The Government also is in its own way a big capitalist. The Departments of Railways, Post-Office, Telegraph and cannals and others are capitalistic and more or less commercial concerns. Both these classes of employers have All-India resources at their disposal. Handicapped as labour is in many other respects, labour also must have an All-India organisation and an All India propaganda to meet its opponents on equal ground.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE GOVT.

The Government of this country is wasteful and extravagant in the salaries and allowances it allows to its higher service. It would be bankrupt if it met the demands of the subordinate services and lowest rank of it employees a so in the same spirit. Consequently to avoid bankruptcy, it sweats its lowest service in a way as perhaps no other Government on the face of the earth does. There is no country in the world which pays its higher civil and military service anything like the salaries, the Government of India does. In the whole of the United States there is only one man who gets more than 35,000 Rupees per annum, and that is the President of the United States. In Japan, even the Prime Minister, does not get that amount. In India, there are dozens, mostly Englishmen, who get more than that amount. Compare the salaries post by post, and you will find the standard extravagantly higher in India while the living even now is comparatively cheaper. Yet, within the last two or three years the Government has sanctioned enormous increases in these salaries. The worst feature of this situation however is the extreme disparity that exists between the salaries of the lowest services and those of the highest. The difference between maximum and minimum salaries in the United States and Great Britain on the one hand, and India on the other is simply startling. In the United States, the lowest salary allowed to a clerk or a porter in Government Office is from about 1,000 to 1,200 dollars a year, and the highest allowed to a cabinet minister is 12,000. In India a Cabinet Minister gets Rs. 80,000 a year besides allowances while his orderly gets only 120 a year or at the most 180. In calculating the needs of a Civil servant, the Government of India shows a great deal of generosity, provides for the education of his children, for the luxury of travelling to and fro Europe, and secures him a high standard of comfort in India. But when it enters into calculation for ascertaining the proper salary of a postman or a telegraph peon or an orderly or a Railway porter or signaller, it not only disregards all these considerations, but is mean enough to bring into account the earnings of his wife and his minor children. Such is the difference between man and man in the eyes of this Christian Government. That there is difference between work and work, between mere manual work and skilled work, between skilled work and higher brain work, may be assumed but is the difference so great as to justify this disparity between the economic needs of one from the other? To fight against such a system of inhuman inequalities the workers of India, whether in Government or in private employ, require an All-India organisation to help each other by mutual sympathy, counsel and aid.

SWEATING OF INDIAN LABOUR.

Again, there is another danger ahead against which workers in India must provide. We are often told that in order successfully to compete with Manchester and Japan Capital in India should be allowed a high rate of profit and cheap labour is a necessity for the purpose. The interests of Indian industries, they say require that labour in this country should be plentiful and cheap. There may be something in that argument, but the way in which it is represented in season and out of season, carries it too far. We are not prepared to admit the validity of this plea. Under the shelter of nationalism European capitalists have created sufficient havoc in the world, and we are not prepared to listen with equanimity to that cry being overdue in India. An appeal to patriotism must affect the rich and the poor, alike, in fact, the rich more than the poor. If the development of the Indian industries requires the organisation of Indian capital; it still more requires the organisation of Indian labour. Labour and capital must meet on equal ground and join hands to develop Indian industries. As at present, neither the Government nor the capitalist is disposed to treat the worker, fairly, and equally. The former sacrifices him at the alter of princely salaries for a higher ranks of the European and Indian services and also for ther exigencies of militarism The capitalist wants to sweat him for his hundred or two hundred per cent profit. Surely, that is not the way to develop Indian industries if it is to be done at the expense of labour alone. I maintain therefore, that it has become absolutely necessary for Indian labour to organise itself on national lines in order to be able to negotiate with their employers

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 12.)

STRAY TOPICS.

TOWNS OF TO-MORROW.

One of the problems seriously affecting the nation is the problem of housing. There are the slums and the overcrowding in all our cities and towns, undermining the health of the country. The mortality is mounting up, and to-day, the death rate is over 30 per thousand as against 13 in Norway, 14 in Switzerland and 12 in Holland. The proportion is highest amongst the babies and it is computed that about 225 out of a thousand die before even the age of one year, as against 98 in England, 94 in Denmark, 94 in Switzerland, 72 in Sweden, and 51 in New Zealand. There are many causes for this abnormal death-rate, but one of them is bad housing. It is calculated that the death-rate in one-room tenements in Bombay is 65 per thousand, a figure which speaks for itself

Evil of bad Housing.

Hitherto nothing has been done to solve the problem of insanitary housing, tenements are tolerated, dwellings are put up that not only offend the eyes but which make it impossible to rear anything but an enfeebled, rickety race However, a wave of housing enthusiasm is sweeping over the country and it is to be hoped that the present evils will be eradicated shortly.

A Garden Suburb.

The scheme is to erect a town to accommodate 5,000 persons which shall be selfcontained, so as to meet all the necessary requirements of its populations. Each house would be detached from the others and would stand in its own garden. The town would have its own water works and will generate its own electricity. Water would be laid on to every house, and electric power supplied, practically at cost price. Each house would be fitted with a telephone. No individual shops would be allowed in the town, but there would be a general store which would stock and sell all articles required by the inhabitants. The store would not belong to any one individual or group or individuals but to the town. As profit making would not be the aim of the store everything could be supplied at practically cost price. There would be schools for girls and boys, and clubs for men and women: There will be a library, a hospital, a nursery, a farm and laundry. The scheme as expected, has caught the public fancy and the Government is not antagonistic. So it may perhaps materialise!

France—and Ireland.

"Ireland seen through French eyes" says a London journalist, "is simplified into a land of killings and burnings. For the most part Sinn Feiners appear, like the Poles, to be merely demanding their independence. The Ulstermen seem to be reactionary politicians and religious fanatics, repudiating their own nationality and under cover of British protection stubbornly blocking their countrymen's way to freedom The British are found to be incredibly apathetic when they are not impossibly ferocious."

Asquith's four Penny Lunch.

"From the age of eight," says Mr. Blunt, "Asquith had kept himself and provided his own education at school and at the University. Then he came to London and read Law. He was a very industrious fellow and made £200 a year by writing for the Press. When he was twenty-three he married a nice little woman. She had £ 500 a year, and they lived in a small house at Hampstead, with a garden behind the house where they kept chickens. He went in and out to his chambers daily on the top of an omnibus, and lunched at an eating house kept by women at 4d".

The Government of India have arranged that from the 1st November, 1920 opium required for consumption in Ceylon will be sold direct to the Government of Ceylon. Subject to certain subsidiary conditions, the agreement will be inforce for a period of three years and three months and a fixed price will be paid. The number of chests of uncertified Benares opium, offered for sale by public auction in Calcutta is exclusive of any such quantity sold direct.

A conference of the representatives of the mining and metallurgical industries in India is proposed to be held at Jamshedpur on the 9th and 10th proximo. It is understood that invitations have been issued to almost all chief metallurgical works in India. As the Lieut.-Governor of Bihar and Orissa is expected to pay a visit to Jamshedpur early next month, it is probable that the Conference will be held during his Honour's stay there.

The strike at the Puthiyara Tile Factory has ended simultaneously with that of the Tile Factory in Ferok.

...N LABOUR MOVEMENT

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11)

...al terms and with due regard to national interests. I refuse to admit that the interests of Indian industries must in every case, over-ride the human needs of the workers. In all discussions about the demands and rights of labour in India, lahour is still treated as a commodity to be sold and purchased in open market. In every discussion it is the interests of industry that are held supreme. The question asked is " will the industry bear it ?" The proper question in my judgement should be " how can the industry be made to bear it consistently with the minimum human requirements of the worker and his family, on the standard of a moderately comfortable healthy life for him and his children, a provision for the education of the latter and for the rainy day" ? The Indian capitalists must meet labour half way and must come to an understanding with it on the basis of sharing the profits in a reasonable and just proportion. It must be made worth the while of labour to cooperate with the capitalist to advance and develop Indian industrnies If however, Indian capital wants to ignore the needs of labour and can think only of its huge profits, it should expect no response from labour and no sympathy from the general public. If labour must remain half starved, ill-clothed, badly housed, and destitute of education, it can possibly have no interest in the development of Indian industries, and all appeals in the name of patriotism must fail. On these grounds and several others it is desirable that Indian labour should lose no time to organise itself on a national scale. "Capital is organised on a world-wide basis ; it is backed up by a financial and political strength beyond conception ; its weapons are less perishable than those employed by labour, it presents dangers which apply universally." In order to meet these dangers Indian labour will have to join hands with labour outside India, also, but its first duty is to organise itself at home. The most important business then before this Congress is, to bring into existence a central organisation which would protect the interests of labour all over India. The organisation cannot be perfected without bringing all the Unions in India into its orbit of influence. But a beginning can certainly be made with as many organisations as are willing to join hands at once. Those who are pioneers must exercise patience, tolerate criticism, and show readiness to subordinate their individual opinions and predelictions to the interests of the general body of workers, in such a way as to convince those that are hesitating and faltering, of their sincerity and earnestness. It is easy to criticise, it is sometimes convenient to stay out, till the pioneers have cleared the field and borne the brunt of opposition. It is even prudent to take no risks involved in going ahead with a movement of this kind. But it is neither manly nor patriotic to do so. Anyway the pioneers must proceed in a spirit of brotherhood, working for all, in the interests of all, and always willing to share the gains with all.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The other important business before the Congress will be to consider the resolutions of the International Labour Conference, created by the League of Nations, which held its first sittings at Washington D. C. in November 1919, and to express its considered opinion relating thereto. The Congress will also have to select its accredited representatives to represent them in the coming conference, and to place its views before that body. Our past experience is that the Government of India however, well intentioned some of its individual officers and statesman may be, is, because of its constitution capitalistic in its sympathies and out-look. It protects further the interests of British capital in the first instance, and then proceeds to help Indian capital, so far as the latter does not encroach on the preserves of the former. Its professed concern for labour and for the poor is rarely translated into deeds. It is well illustrated to-day by its attitude towards the lowest among its servants, by its continued and unashamed tolerance of forced labour, by its half-hearted sympathy for India labour in colonies and by its indifference towards the education of the labourer and his children. The Government of India will do nothing substantial for the Indian people, the vast bulk of whom are labourers in the field and factory, unless and until it is compelled to do so by the force of circumstances. In bringing about these circumstances, Indian labour must play its part and secure the sympathy of international labour. It is therefore of vital importance that Indian labour should cultivate the most friendly relations with European labour without necessarily adopting all the items in the planks of the latter.

LATENT POWERS OF LABOUR.

While it is true that the interests of labour are the same all the world over, it is equally true that the power of labour in each country is limited by local and national circumstances. Labour in Europe, is in a position to dictate. European workmen have found out, that to depend for the enforcement of his right and the amelioration of his condition on the political action of persons who owe their legislative power and position, to the vote of the men of property, is absurd and unnatural. In order to protect the interests of himself and his class, the workman must have a vote, and he must give it to a man of his class or to a man pledged to his interests. So every workmen in Europe is a political unit. Over and above this European labour has found another weapon in direct action. On the top comes, the Russian worker, who aims to establish the dictatorship of the proletorate. We in India, have not yet reached even the first stage. The Government have not yet given us votes and as at present situated, they will oppose us at every step. They will not even hesitate to use all the forces of militarism at their command, to crush our efforts towards united action, and to keep us disunited, organised and out of touch with world affairs. They have illustrated this by their action in the matter of the Lahore Railway strike, the Government Press strike at Calcutta and Simla and the Postal and Telegraph strike Bombay. Their recent action in prohibiting the importation of " Soviet Russia " and the " Daily Herald " of London is also an illustration to the point. While the Anglo-Indian Press is engaged day and night in disseminating palpable lies about Soviet Russia, the Government of India steps in, to prevent the people of India from knowing the other side of the story. Truth in Europe is of two kinds :—

(*a*) Capitalistic and Governmental truth represented by men like Mr. Winston Churchill, and papers like the " London Times " and the " Morning Post. "

ROLE OF ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

(*b*) Socialistic and Labour truth represented by labour organs of the type of Justice, "Daily Herald" and Soviet Russia. The Government of India wants us to swallow the first kind of truth without knowing the other side. Unfortunately for us truth is no longer truth. It is qualified by capitalism and imperialism on the one hand, and socialism on the other. It is either capitalistic or bourgeois or socialistic. In order to know the whole truth one has to know all the three brands and then use his judgement. My own experience of Europe and America leads me to think that socialistic, even Bolshevik truth is any day better, more reliable and more humane, than the capitalistic and imperialistic truth. The Anglo-Indian Press takes its cue from the latter, now-a-days it divides its attention between Bolsheveism and Gandhism. It stoops to nothing, when it sits to misrepresent, malign and discredit it is helped in that nefarious work by the action of the Government. Whatever may be the case of the Government against "Soviet Russia" its action against "Justice" and "Daily Herald," both British publications, is absolutely arbitrary, unjust, and provoking. The people of India are not babies who require protection against the kind of mental and moral food supplied by the Labour publications of Great Britain. The experience of the few strikes, we have had in Bombay, Madras, Lahore and Calcutta, proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that our workers are much more disciplined, and self-controlled, than the corresponding ranks of labour in Great Britain, United States, France or Germany. In Lahore 50,000 Railway men kept up a strike for about 7 weeks without having one case of violence, or injury to the property against them. Even the capitalists admired their manner and method. The people of India are probably the most law abiding people on earth, and if any Government uses repression against them it only betrays its own weakness. What makes the people of India law abiding is not the existence or fear of coercion laws, but their own innate and inborn gentleness and goodness. There must be something rotten in the constitution and nature of a Government which needs Martial Law and military terrorism to keep such people in hand and to preserve order among them. The action of the Government of India in preventing access to the people of India to the socialistic and labour thought of the world is the least justifiable of all its represessive actions and should be unreservedly condemned.

NEW STANDARDS OF LABOUR.

There is no one in India who believes that the European and Russian standards of labour can be applied to India of to-day. If there were any I would remind him or them of the message of Lenin to Bela Kun wherein the former warned the latter against the danger of applying Russian standard to Hungary prematurely. For the present our greatest need in this country, is to organise, agitate, and educate. We must organise our workers, make them class conscious, and educate them in the ways and interests of commonweal. I do not believe in freedom by steps or by stages, but at the same time I do not believe in denying the facts of life and shutting our eyes to the circumstances under which we live. If one is both chained and hand-cuffed, one can break his hand-cuffs and yet not be free. Labour in this country has many fetters to break through. They will require time and energy, application, and organisation, self-discipline and self-control to do so. But they will not be free unless all the fetters are broken and thrown asunder. For this purpose all concerned in the welfare of labour will have to work hard and in a spirit of sacrifice and co-operation. This spirit of sacrifice should particularly characterise the efforts of such brain workers in the ranks of the labour, who are educated enough to lead the movement. Those who are not strictly wage-earners but who feel for labour will have to give their time, talent, and money for the improvement of the wage-earners lot. The Government and the Capitalist will both try to discredit them, but they must stand by the faith in them, and ungrudingly give the best in them to the cause of labour which is the cause of humanity. Pretending to protect the interests of labour the Government does not like the interference of those who are not actually wage-earners themselves in the organisation of the labour, because they know that unorganised, illiterate, and unskilled labour is incompetent to fight its own battles and can easily be made to yield in negotiations between them and their educated resourceful and wide-awake opponents. The workmen should not fall into this trap. For some time to come they need all the help and guidance and co-operation they can get from such among the intelectuals as are prepared to espouse their cause. Eventually labour shall find its leaders from among its own ranks.

CONCLUSION.

I do not think I should detain you, Ladies and Gentlemen, more than a minute. In this minute I want to explain our attitude towards Government. It is neither one of support nor that of opposition. We will welcome every effort by Government to improve the cause of labour and help to organise and establish themselves on a basis of self-support, and self reliance. I have already explained that we cannot expect much from the Government as constituted at present, and I fear that we cannot place much reliance upon it. But there may be individual statesmen to whom we may appeal in emergencies for mediation between the Capitalist and Labour. But the question is who is going to mediate between the Government and its own servants where the question of the improvement of the latter's lot is involved and the Government is unwilling to do so, on a proper scale. The situation becomes very different under these circumstances. We will have to find a modus operandi to relieve it. With these words I will again thank you for the honour you have done me and for the patience with which you have heard me.

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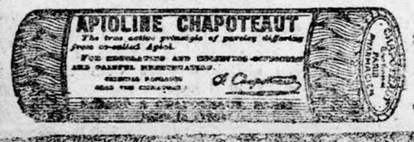

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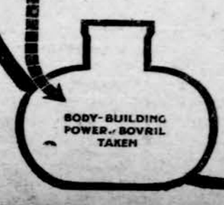

BOVRIL

GOVERNMENT REPRESSIVE POLICY CONDEMNED.

ASSURANCE OF LABOUR PARTY'S SYMPATHY

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF FREE MEN

A largely attended meeting was held on Saturday at Shantaram's Chawl under the auspices of the Bombay National Union and the

A largely attended meeting was held yesterday at Shantaram's Chawl under the auspices of The Bombay National Union and the Indian Home Rule League to accord a public reception to Mrs. and Col. Wedgwood.

Long before the appointed time of the meeting people began to flock in large numbers, and by the time it was 9-30, the time of the meeting, there was hardly any room for more new comers. The houses and gallaries surrounding the place of the meeting were studded with faces of people awaiting to have a look at the gallant and honoured guests of the evening.

The arrival of Mr. Baptista was the occasion of great ovation, and when Mrs. and Col. Wedgwood accompanied by Mr. V. J. Patel entered on the scene, they were met with deafening and prolonged cheering.

MR. V. J. PATEL.

Mr. V. J. Patel in proposing Mr. Baptista to the chair paid a warm tribute to the great help that Col. Wedgwood and other Labour leaders had rendered to the cause of indian struggle for Self-Government in England and said that while they were grateful for all that he could not agree with the plea of Col. Wedgwood that they should co-operate with Government, after they had been compelled to have recourse to Non-Cooperation. Here he differed from Col. Wedgwood who as an Englishman is perfectly justified in advancing but as an Indian with all the experience fresh in his mind, and it was not all of a happy nature, he was not prepared to yield ground to any one, whatever be the good intentions professed be he a Col. Wedgwood or a Ben Spoor or any one else. This part of his speech was received by the audience with great applause.

MR BAPTISTA.

Mr. Baptista then addressing the meeting gave a glowing account of what Col. Wedgwood and other Labour leaders in England had done for India. He then said that Col. Wedgwood was not a man that talks but he was a man that acted and worked and so was his wife Mrs. Wedgwood (Loud cheers). Col. Wedgwood made no difference whether a man was black, white, brown or yellow or of any other colour. All he wanted was justice no matter where it was. Justice had no boundary, no nationality with him. He wanted that justice should be done to a man irrespective of his colour or creed. Turning to Mrs. Wedgwood he announced that she was to address then a few words at his special request. He then said that the unity of England and India was only possible on terms of perfect equality and brotherhood of mankind. He then amidst loud and deafening applause called Wedgwood to address the meeting who on rising received an ovasion which lasted for some time.

COL. WEDGWOOD.

Col. Wedgwood then said:—

It was all very well and he was extremely grateful to them but they were mistaken if they wanted him to speak till 2 o'clock. The other day's meeting went on till 2 o'clock and that meeting was not going to be so if he could help it. He understood that he had around him all the best intelligence of India (cheers) that meant in the world. He knew a great deal about the wickedness of England in India and from all he could hear that was pretty well justified. (Hear). But he asked the audience to believe that the people of England knew very little about that. It also happens that he had a great many Indian friends and when they went to England they all went to see him but that was only to borrow a fibre. Consequently he knew a good deal more about India than most people in England and most people in the House of Commons, and now he had come over here to see something of them himself and it was then that his eyes were opened a great deal wider than they were before (hear hear). He had thought that they were all uneducated (cries of no, no), quite unfit to govern themselves, (no no), corrupt, shockingly corrupt and considered them to be the sort of people who had got to be ruled with a firm hand. Well, he did not see much of it. No doubt he would know and see more of it later, but the story he would tell his electors when he went Home to the common working man of England will be that the common uneducated people of India were very much like themselves (loud applause); and that the enemies of the working people in England were very much the same as the enemies of the working people people in India. (Shame). In both cases the governors tried to keep the people quiet. They taught them to be well disciplined to be obedient to be docile and to love their masters. They taught that in England just as much as in India and unfortunately it had been his business in England and in India to teach people not to be docile disciplined, obedient (hear hear), but that they ought to be self-respecting men and women (loud applause), able to think and to act for themselves (hear hear). He did not want any of them to go away with the idea that there was a guilt between the working people of England and the working people in India.

THE RIGHT MATERIAL.

Col. Wedgwood then cited the coversation which he had with his friend Mr. Montagu after his becoming a member of Parliament, in the course of which the latter pointed out to the Col. that mankind could be divided into two classes, those who were politicians and those who were agitators, that he (Mr. Montagu) was a politician and that the Col. was an agitator (hear hear) (loud applause). It was no good, so he could not get out of it at all; and so he came here to agitate among them. There was good material in this country. People like Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, people who could give up affluence in order to accept comparative poverty for a cause they believed to be right, that was a stuff out of which to make a real free people (hear hear). They had got the right material.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF FREE MEN.

He wanted them not to go way on the wrong track, not to hate but to love their neighbour to remember that political freedom was only the first stage, to remember that nationalism itself was the first stage. They had acquired national feeling in this country because that feeling gave self-respect (hear hear). Within the last 30 years he had seen the backs of Indians stiffened. That was what nationality had done, but when they were a great free people here when they were free of the neucleus of an Asian federation exhorted them to remember that nationality was not enough. It was not for them when they were free, when they were self-governing to copy the vices of the older civilisations. It was not for them to dominate, it was not for them, either a Mahomedan to bully a Hindu, or a Hindu to bully a Mahomedan (hear.) International brotherhood of all men was the end of all true politics. It was not that bounded politics to the best religious in that bound politics to the best religion in the world (hear).

He did not want to inflict a long speech on the audience, but the audience was in a mood to hear him badly at which he sold that it was the first audience that he heard was glad to do so, and he liked it. Especially so, because his speeches in Parliament were being reduced by the audience to gibbering insanity.

Then he gave instances in which people were found to be sleeping on the benches of Parliament and on being awakened ejaculating "Bolshevism". Moreover, long speeches would not be good for their disgestion.

FUNCTION OF THE STATE.

But one or two ideas he wanted to speak on politics. In the first place he wanted them to realise that the State depends upon the individual and exists for the benefit of the individual. Too many people seem to imagine that individuals exist for the benefit of the State. The State itself is only a convenient arrangement. The idea is that every man should have complete liberty, should be free to work out his own salvation. That must be the direction in which their politics should move. The next point was that their education was a State education in this country. He wanted them not to believe in State education (hear). He knew a good deal of this State education. When a State began to educate the people they govern the classes as they do in India. (Hear, hear). That is no education. A Bill has been passed in England to give education to every man and woman of 18; that bill has not yet come into force. He had been in the House of Commons and got up and asked Mr. Lloyd George whether in view of the serious position of the country he would consider the advisability of postponing the introduction of that education bill. Mr. Lloyd George getting up with very virtuous indignation in his voice said "No, no" and added that he regarded that as a very important thing, as he wanted the youths of the country to be trained to compete with the youths of Germany and France and Belgium. So he (the Col.) got up to put his usual supplementary question and asked the Prime Minister whether he was aware that the parents of England wanted their children to be *Educated* and not trained to become the vicious machines and tools (hear) for producing dividends for other people. That was the difference. They wanted education that widened the mind and strengthened character. They did not want trained machines who would think and do as the master class wished (hear).

He then narrated the conversation which he had with the great novelist Mr. H. G. Wells, in which the latter said the number of the graduates that their university turned out would only equal to the one seventh of the German universities and that on account of that the question of competition with Germans was entirely hopeless. He also added that their State education was worse than that of Germany, and that the youth of their country, England, were not educated in the public schools but they were educated by not. men like Bernard Shaw and G. K. Chesterton. The Col. then asked the audience if they had not upto now read Mr. Wells's "Outlines of History" which deals with virtues of Asoka, who seemed to him to be the only sensible ruler that ever ruled on this earth if ever one did rule in that way He then said that he thought that they they had been more educated by people like Mahatma Gandhi (loud cheers) and Lala Lajpat Rai (cheers), and patriots, thinkers and of that description. All the martyrs of the world have been murdered by the foolish stupid ignorant majority. Those of them who took up that work must expect to suffer, the reward must be found in their own consicence only, and then will India progress in the right direction. During the next 20 years the Col. proceeded to say "we shall have India not only a free country but there will be a gigantic development of Industries (Loud and pronged applause)

MRS. WEDGWOOD

Mrs. Wedgwood then rose to speak a few words amidst loud and vocifrerous cheering. She thanked them all very cordially for the reception they had given her husband and herself and went on to say that the people in England knew nothing about the intelligence and good feelings of the Indians. She was really pleased to find here people offering them flowers and calling her sister, and distinguishing between people who were with them (Indians) heart and soul and their rulers which showed that they were wise and just; and justice and wisdom being the most important things for a ruler she declared amid loud applause of approbation that Indians were fit for governing their own country.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE CHAIRMAN

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Baptista for the trouble he took in accepting the presidency of the meeting.

The proposal was duly supported and carried with acclamation.

The meeting then terminated amid cries of Comrade *Wedgwood Ki Jai, Sister Wedgwood Ki Jai, Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai Hindu-Musalman Ki Jai, Tilak Maharaj Ki Jai, Vande Mataram.*

MOSLEM MASS MEETING

To welcome Colonel and Mrs, Wedgwood and a deputation of Mahajirins from Afghanistan, a public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held on Friday night. under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee at Mustan Tala) Mr. Mian Mahomed Haji Jan Mohomed Chhotani was voted to the chair. Col. Wedgwood, the honoured guest of the evening, who owing to some other engagements could not attend the meeting before 12 mid-night, was being eagerly expected by the audience.

The meeting was attended by about twenty-five thousand people. Prominent among those present were besides the chairman and the honoured guest of the evening, Pandit Motilal Neheru, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall; Mr. Shaukat Ali, Mr. Omar Sobani and others.

The proceedings began with the recitation of a hym from the Holy Quoran after which the chairman said:—

MR. CHHOTANI'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen,—I extend a healty welcome to Col. Wedgwood, the distinguished member of the Labour party and Mrs. Wedgwood on their visit to this country. We highly appreciate the assistance given by the Labour party to the Indian Khilafat Deputation in England, and are glad to see that there still exists in England a party which supports justice and righteous causes. I hope Colonel Wedgwood will acquaint himself with our real feelings and sentiments and will realize that we stand on justice and righteousness.

I also offer my cordial welcome to Mr. Jan Mohamed Jungo, Mir Rahmatullah Humayan and Hakim Saiyed Ahmed Akhtar Shah members of a deputation sent by the Indian Muhajirin in Afghanistan.

REPRESSIVE POLICY CONDEMNED.

Gentlemen, Now I wish to invite your attention to an important matter. The vile affront put upon the Indian Muslims and Islam by the unjust decision of the British Government and the Allies has created great excitement among the people. The unjust repressive policy adopted by Imperial and local Governments against the Khilafat workers has further excited the passions of people. We should therefore definitely decide what our line of action should be under the circumstances.

FOSTER NAITONAL EDUCATION.

I am personally of opinion that we should turn our attention to national education, the reason of national downfall is that the system of education prevalent in Government Schools and Colleges does not suit our religius and national requirements. We should therefore draw up a scheme for national education, which may suit our requirements. We want to withdraw our children from Government schools simply because the education imparted in them does not fulfil our highest aims and aspirations.

We should also turn our attention towards industrial education, for which the sympathies of commercial ceass showed be secured. A scheme should be prepared for the industrial education. It should be brought into practice at once.

It is therefore absolutely necessary that a national fund should be established for this purpose, the only chance of our national regeneration is the education of our children with a judicious mixture of temporal and educational training, and the appointments in our national schools of the best brains of the country. Lastly I beg you and entreat you to give up individual and sectional differences and adopt complete unanimity in this respect. In this way only you will be able to preserve and maintain the honour and integrity of Islam and lead a happy and honourable life. I conclude by invoking the blessings of Allah upon all the children of Islam and pray him to lead you to success!

COL. WEDGWOOD WELCOMED.

Mr. Shaukat Ali moved:—

This public meeting of the Musalmans of Bombay extends its hearty welcome to Colonel Wedgwood, the distinkuished member of the Labour Party and Mrs. Wedgwood on their visit to this country, and through him desires to convey its appreciation of the assistance given by the Labour Party to the Indian Khilafat Delegation in England.

Mr. Shaukat Ali in moving the resolution said he would make a few observations on behalf of the Mussalmans of Bombay. He wanted to tell Col. Wedgwood that he (Mr. Shaukat Ali) wanted him to be back in his country to tell his people what was the feeling of the Indians at the injustice done to Turkey. Indians had their feelings bitterly wounded. He knew that was a punishment by God., for breaking His Commands. They supplied soldiers to fight their own brothers for Britain. But today Britain wounded the heart of every Mahomedan and every Mahomedan heart was against Britain. He was afraid there would be no paece for Islam unless things were amended. But he could tell Col. Wedgwood that Muslims did not hate those Englishmen who supported their cause. He asked to be excused for making the frank remarks and hoped Col. Wedgwood could carry the message of Indian Mahomedans to his country. He also hoped that England would realize that it is never too late to learn.

Maulvi Rafi-ud-din Ahmed seconded the resolution which on being duly supported was carried unanimously.

COL. WEDGWOOD'S REPLY.

Col. Wedgwood in reply made the following remarks:—

Mr. Chhotani and my brothers I am sorry that you had to wait so long for me to come here. But I am glad that however late I came I saw this wonderful meeting. I shall not fail to tell the workers of England what the Mussalmans of India feel and how they feel about the Khilafat question. And in the name of the labour party I thank you for giving me this reception in their honour. All through for the last ten years Labour have supported not only the Indian Mussalmans but Mussalmans all over the world whenever they were attacked. I remember well, the war between Italy and Turky and the Massacre perpetrated in Tripoly by the Italians. Then we protested against this massacre. Mr. Shaukat Ali's reminded me this morning that one of those who protested against this massacre was your present Governor, Sir George Lloyd who was then a member of Parliament.

LABOUR PARTY'S SYMPATHY.

I had a long talk with Mr. Shaukat Ali and he told me more than I ever knew what trouble and what feeling they had in remaining in the British Empire. All want to say about the conduct of England is to remember that even in England workers are not ruled by workers. They are ruled almost as you are ruled here. So ask you, do not hate the English people We have done you no harm I fought the Turks. The Turks put three bullets into me. I do not complain of that. I saw the slaughter at Tripoly.

TURKS—A CHIVALROUS NATION.

I shall tell you what the Turks did that day. A ship was aground. For six hours men tried to get it afloat. Whoever tried to get out was shot. The sea itself was not blue on that day but red. No man could get ashore alive. Two more soldiers then got into a boat to get the wounded. The Turks were one thousand. They had their guns with them. They were looking and looking at the two men but did not shoot them. This is what I call true Mahomedanism. I fought against many Christians. I have fought Germans. I never noticed such mercy in any people. I do not know anything about your Moslem religion. But as long as it preached mercy, justice and righteousness it was to be respected

Brothers, I again thank you for allowing me, an Englishman to speak to you and in the name of my brothers and your brothers in England. I tell you love each other and do not hate

MAHAJARIN REPRESENTATIVES WELCOMED.

Mr Shaukat Ali then moved:—

This meeting eptends its hearty welcome to Messrs. Jain Mohamed Junejo, Mir Rahmat-ullah Humayun, and Hakim Saiyed Ahmed Akhtar Shah, members of the deputation sent by the Indian Muhajirin in Afghanistan; and assures through them their Muhajirin brethern that the Indian Muslims highly appreciate their religious zeal and sacrifice and regard it as their bounden duty to do all they can for them.

The resolution seconded by Maulvi Abul Alim Siddique and supported by Mr. Abdul Ghani, was carried.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

Mr. Ahmed Haji Sidick Khatri moved:—

This meeting emphatically declares that those Musalmans who in contravention of the commandments of their Faith and the *fatwa* of the learned Ulemas are seeking election to the Reformed Councils, can on no account be regarded as the representatives of the Muslim Community.

If further calls upon the voters to refuse to give votes to such Musalmans, and deems its duty to request such candidates to withdraw their candidatures and those already elected to resign.

This meeting of the Mohammedans of the city of Bombay, which has three-fourths of the total number of electors forming the Mohammedan constituency of the State Council enters its strong protest against the unopposed election of Mr Ebrahim Jaffar, as a member of that Council and of Mr. S. Barodawalla to the Indian assembly who have completely ignored the electors by their carefully concealing their candidature from them and absolutely disown them as well as those elected like them as their representatives.

Mr. Sheikh Gulam Ali Momanji seconded and Mr. Abdul Hussein Currimji Jhanjharia and Maulvi Nazir Ahmed supported the resolution and it was carried.

ALIGARH STUDENTS SUPPORTED.

Mr. Ashfaque Ali moved:

This meeting heartily appreciates the action of the students of the M. A. O. College, Aligarh and the authorities and students of the Islamia College ,Lahore, for their having acted in accordance with the Laws of 'Sharia'; and assures them of its heartfelt sympathy and support in their just cause.

It further urges upon the trustees of the M. A. O. College, Aligarh to reject the Government grant and the character of the Muslim University, and disaffiliate the College from the Allahabad University in obedience to the religious obligations of their faith.

The resolution, seconded by Mr. Mirza Quadar Beg and Mr. Abdul Azil Pabhi was unanimously passed

GOVT'S REPRESSIVE POLICY CONDEMNED

Mr. Moazam Ali moved:—

This meeting expresses its indignation at the repressive policy adopted by the local Government to suppress the Khilafat movement in Frontier Province, Sindh, Punjab and the U. P. with a view to crush the religious liberty of the Musalmans by unjust prosecutions and persecutions of the Khilafat Workers.

It further expresses its appreciation of the patience and fortitude with which the Khilafat workers have acted and are acting inspite of the vexatious provocation given and the bad treatment meted out to them by the British Governmen and its Officials and that such action is likely to rouse the passions of the people.

This meeting, therefore, publicly declares that the Musalmans will continue to bear patiently the unjust severities and persecution and are determined not to rest till all their religious demands are fully satisfied. and that if in spite of these efforts, these persecutions result in untold events, the officials would be alone responsible for them

This meeting further expresses its appreciation of the sacrifices made in the cause of the Khilafat by Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan, Maulvi Mohd. Ishaq, Maulvi Abdul Marif Irfan, Maulvi Lapaullah Usmani Sufi Iqbal Mohd., Pandit Ramnarayan, Maulvi Ghulam Rabbani,; Pandit Amir Chand, Maulvi Mohd. Siddiq, Maulvi Mohd Makkhan, Mohd. Amin (student 17 years old), Maulvi Ghulam Hussain and Maulvi Abdullah Shah; and assures their families of its heartfelt sympathy and support.

Mr. Ahmed Mukhtar Saheb seconded and Mr. J. Baptista supported the resolution.

MR. M. PICKTHALL'S SPEECH.

Mr Marmaduke Pickthall in further supporting the resolution, said:—

"My brothers-in-faith there is a tradition of the second Khalifa that he said it is the duty of every Mussalman to tell the truth to the ruler, and I have tried to want to say about the conduct of England is to remember that even in England workers are not ruled by workers. They are ruled almost as you are ruled here. So tell the truth to the rulers of England. But he rulers do not like to be told the truth. They prefer to hear lies and what happened to those tellers of truth in England is now happening in India. The present suffering of Islam is nothing to be afraid of. Do not think of what is happening now.

FAITH IN FUTURE OF ISLAM.

The present darkness which has come upon Islam is not the end. Remember how the Prophet suffered from persecution. That was not the time of darkness but that darkness was the beginning of light. When I was a young man and spending my time in Egypt and Turkey I was of opinion that there was no hope of the revival of Islam. But from what I have lately seen in Turkey. I am convinced it was on the path of progress.

Mr. Pickthall concluded by asking the audience to remember those words uttered to the Prophet in those dark hours of Mecca "verily the latter portion shall be better for thee than the former portion" and that similarly the present darkness of Islam was not an end but the early hours only.

Pandit Motilal Nehru also supported the resolution and it was carried unanimously.

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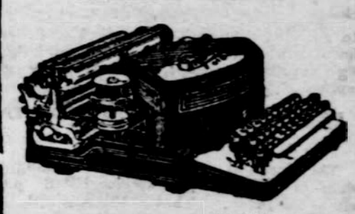

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NO CHANGE IN STRIKE SITUATION.

PATHANS TO ACT AS LAMP-LIGHTERS.

FUTILE EFFORTS TO RECRUIT NEW DRIVERS.

Strikes in Bombay continue without any hope of an early settlement.

Pathans of the Tramwy Co. have been employed by the Municipality as Lam Lighters for street lights.

Tramway service has not been still extended after evening.

Yesterday opened the Trade Union Congress at the Empire Theatre under the presidentship of Lala Lajpatrai, for which workers had been enthusiatically waiting.

SUNDAY.

All the strikes are continuing without any change in the situation. The strikers of all Unions were enthusistically busy yesterday, about the organisation of the first All-India Trade Union Congress which meets to-day. A comparitively small number of them assembled at the maidan where several delegates from different parts of the country addressed them and explained to them the necessity for unity and the development of brotherly feeling among the workers.

POSSIBILITY OF SYMPATHETIC STRIKES.

Many delegates from the mafussil gave expression to their opinion that if the Posta strike did not end immediately, they would advise the Postmen of their respective towns to go on strike in sympathy with their brethren in Bombay.

THE POSTAL STRIKE.

The Postal authorities are still going on in their easy-going way, leaving almost the entire Postal service of the city to some volunteers and novices, at the delivery centres. The handful of illiterate young Punjabi recruits of the Telegraph authorities are still to be found knocking about the streets with bundles of telegrams in their hands and asking the passers-by as to where to deliver them.

PATHAN GANG TO ACT AS LAMP-LIGHTERS.

Mr. Clayton, our Municipal Commissioner, has very considerately made new openings for the employment of the Pathans, discharged by the Tramway Company in deference to public feeling. Two hundred of them have been employed by the Municipality to light the street lamps, so long as the gas-workers' strike continues.

FRUITLESS EFFORTS TO RECRUIT NEW DRIVERS.

The Tramway Company is making the show of maintaining a service till 8 p.m., since Thursday. That this is only a show is apparent from the fact that the service during the day has been greatly curtailed to keep it running after evening. Advertisements are daily appearing in some local papers for inspectors and a number of brokers are trying to procure new drivers and conductors, but their endeavours have proved fruitless so far.

Mr. Busibodie Nosiparker writes to "The Chronicle.":—

So the majority of Tramway inspectors have also proved "disloyal" and unworthy of the "salt" they have eaten of the Company. They have also "hartaled," but will it prove the last straw? Fools fondly believe so, but I refuse pointblank to believe so. What is 60 or a hundred odd more strugglers? They are like a fleabite to the *burra* Sahebs of Colaba Causeway. Some inquisistive [illegible] will ask, who I am, and what my credentials are. Well, to tell the truth I am everybody and nobody. I have made a speciality of poking my nose into everybody's affair, especially (in these days) of every strike-breaking bureaucrat. I take my tea (I have not yet had leisure to join the ranks of tea prohibitionists) for one anna a cup—(Oh, those halcyon days when I could take "adha kup chah" for one pice only, gone for ever, are those happy days). in a tea shop at Colaba where some of the discontenteds of the Tramways Co. take their drinks and grub. So you see I keep myself posted with all events that cause quite a flutter in Colaba Causeway dovecots. The information may be true or partially so, or may be erring on the side of exaggeration and I am always open to correction by Mr. Pestonjee. It's a billion pities that inspectors have not yet understood Mr. *the* Pestonji (not "a Mr. Pestonji"). Though partial Nature has made him of thin build she has made up that deficiency (as in the case of Oliver Cromwell) by giving him an iron will and a steely heart. Even if heavens fall he won't budge a billionth part of a millimeter. He is hatching some novel schemes so the malcontents and town gossips say,—of bringing in recruits, and conscripts to resort to what is called "Veth" (pressed labour). If the wretched clerks (they are also said to have been "fed up") also prove "disloyal" and down their unaccustomed tools, Mr. Pestonji will be the first to step into the breach. It is said that with the help (which is said to have been promised) of a couple of hundreds of Thomases and Jacks, black, white, brown, or yellow, he will be the first, in the small hours of the morning, of the "completest" tram hartal, to lead the first tram from the Colaba depot amid cheers (may be jeers from the rival camp) of his small "loyal following," and the clanging of the bells. His massive figure, coupled with austere Puritan look will be a sight for the gods to see and will strike indescribable terror into the erest-fallen hearts of the strikers. He will thus be in the vanguard of attack on the citadel of the strikers, and Mr. Quinn and the smaller fries of the Colaba bureaucracy, including, of course, the veteran Mr. Fraser, the great Zoroastrian will, of course, bring up the rear. You just wait and see.

You silly Bombayites grumble to pay two or three Annas to this poor Company. Don't you pay willingly double the usual fare to local Jehus now, then why grumble to pay the Company which produces and maintains brainy persons like Messrs. Pestonji, Quinn and Co.? I suggest to Mr. Pestonji now to go a step further and issue once again fresh tickets with words like" available only for the next function," so that supposing Mr. Pestonji takes (if he ever can) his first immortal car from the Colaba depot to say Grant Road, the first ticket becomes "unavailable" at the Museum, the second at Bori Bunder, and so on and so on. You will have to pay thus only seven annas to reach Grant Road. It is still cheaper by far. (The local Johu, mark you, exterts at least one eight for it). Buca up Mr. Pestonji, Don't hesitate. I am at your back. These Bombayites have a habit of grumbling. They will flood of course this paper with complaints, but you know well how to take it. They will soon be "cold" and I of course guarantee about the Sphinx-like silence of—what you call "City Feathers." You can do the needful, Mr. Pestonji, and I will soon reappear to cheer you up. Meanwhile, tata, Mr. Pestonji.

SUNDAY'S SITUATION.

NO IMPROVEMENT.

There was no change in the situation of any of the four strikes in Bombay. All the strikers were taking part in the Trade Union Congress and the public meetings of the workers that were held yesterday (Sunday).

There were very few tram cars running yesterday and out of the three main routes which the Company did not suspend so long, Girgaum was without any service for earlier part of the day. It was only late in the afternoon, that a few cars were seen along that route. Owing to the Company's unfair attempt to break the strike, a movement about the boycott of trams has been set afoot among the public. It was noticed that after the Trade Union Congress broke for the day, many labour- delegates, refused to board trams and proceeded on foot to Sandhurst Road for the Subjects Committee's meeting.

GAS DEADLOCK.

The Pathan agents of the Municipality lit some of the streets lights last (Sunday) night. But they were very badly dim owing probabely to the insufficiency of gas-supply. Enquiries showed that the Gas Company has been greatly handicapped on account of this strike. Their European employees who were usually supervising the Indian workers from a comfortable distance like other Sahebs have now to work as ordinary stokers etc., and this has seriously told on thei health.

TRAMWAY STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The inconvenience to the public owing to the present strike of Tramwaymen has become intolerable.

Especially this is experienced by the middle and poor classes, for the rich in Bombay having motor cars and garries at their disposal., do not feel it.

Tram services could not be had after sunset.

The issue of Transfer Tickets having since been stopped compels passengers to double and treble their expenses at the present critical time.

Will the authorities let us know when this state of things is going to end?

It is now about a fortnight since the strike took place, yet there is no improvement in the service.

I regret the silence of the "City Fathers" and of the citizens of Bombay.

The most surprising matter is as I noticed to-day while travelling to Parsee Statue on car No. 215 at about 6.15 p.m., I boarded the car at Byculla Church and asked the issuer of the ticket, where the tram was going to and by what route, as there was neither board nor service No. on the car which was proceeding towards Byculla Bridge. The man in charge replied that he knew nothing except that he had to take one anna and punch the date on the Ticket as he was engaged that day and was instructed to do so.

The recruits are often insolent to passengers but what redress have they when the insolent one is not in uniform and does not wear the badge number.—Yours, etc.

N. J. RAWAL.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

IRRAWADY FLOTILLA STRIKE

AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Otc. 28.

The Arbitration Committee on the demands of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's crews recommended all round increases of pay. The compan's nominee considers increases too high; men's representatives consider them too low. Serangs of deck crews of mail steamers receive Rs. 47, all other Serangs Rs. 45 lowest pay on mail and cargo steamer is Rs. 24 for *bhundaries*. All revised rates take effect from 1st October. In addition a uniform allowance of one rupee eight annas per month to each employee is graned, company keeping stock of cloth for uniforms which will be issued at cost price. This is preferred to men's demand for uniforms at company's expense. Constantly ohanging personnel of crews who are engaged by *Serangs* makes it impossible to grant the demand for war bonus of the month's pay per year, also demand for pension or provident fund, but company will be asked to permit certificated men and engine drivers drawing Rs. 45 to join if they wish existing benefit fund which is open to other employees. Arbitrators also reject demand for one month's pay for previous year's service when a man leaves company's service owing to ill-health. Demand for eight hours day in unanimously rejected as being entirely impracticable under existing conditions. Company are making efforts to deal with any case where men may possibly be subjected to unduly long hours and extra mail boat is being put on Mandalay run. Payment for extra work is also rejected. New points raised on men's behalf when committee met are referred to in a manner which suggests amicable settlement. Apart from difference of opinion on extent of wages increase already indicated the award is unanimous.

TRAM BOYCOTT.

Boycott of Rangoon trams continues, also stone-throwing at cars. To-day seven Zerbadis held up a car in Strand Road compelling all passengers to descend except one European Inspector Pinkney of Customs who despite threats refused to obey demand and was eventually allowed to remain. Police and Tramway Company are discussing the situation.

STRIKES IN CALCUTTA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29

The Motor misries of the Russa Engineering Works and Messrs. Stuart and Co. who have gone on strike, are still out.

Several of the strikers of the Oriental Gas Company have resumed work while many new hands have been taken on in place of those still holding out. The majority of the street lamps are being lit with gas, while at some of the streets crossings powerful electric lights are still being used. There was a marked improvement in the street lighting last night

On Thursday about nine hundred boatmen employed in the Harbour Master's Department, Calcutta Port Commissioners, went on strike. The men are asking for seventy-five per cent increase to their wages. As a result of the strike shipping is at a standstill.

ARMOURY OF REPRESSION.

DELHI'S LATEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 29.

The Chief Commissioner Delhi declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies or portion thereof wherever found of two leaflets in Urdu or their translations written by Shafarelahi Ulwi Aminabad Lucknow bearing headings "What is the Khilafat?" and "Muslims save Islam" and printed at the Ar Rashid Press, Lucknow.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. P. V. Townend, I.C.S., reverts to Bengal

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. A. Gardiner, 2/4 Gurkhas, becomes Commandant of Assam Rifles. Major M. C. Raymond, 34th Poona Horse, becomes Commandant of Burma Military Police. Mr. H. V. B. Hare Scott officiates as Director of Central Intelligence vice Col. Kaye who has three months' leave.

Viceroy's Executive Council is directed to meet at Delhi.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. E. H. Payne is promoted to the grade of Military Deputy Auditor.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain N. E. L. Pearce, Assistant Engineer is transferred from Assam to Punjab.

The Gazette of India publishes rules made by the Managing Committee of the Indian Red Cross Society for the management, control and procedure of the Society

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Mrs. Besant delivered a public lecture at Allahabad on Thursday, in course of which she criticised Mr. Gandhi's programme of Non-Cooperation and declared that the object of the movement was to paralyse Government which they would never succeed in doing.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' MEETING

NON-COOPERATION COMMITTEE FORMED

Under the auspices of the Young Nationalists' League a public meeting of the students of Bombay was held yesterday evening in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to form "Students' Non-Cooperation Committee." Pandit Motilal Nehru presided. Among those present were Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Muazzam Ali, Dr. Savarkar and Mr. Banker.

The Chairman, speaking in Hindi, said the resolution of Non-Cooperation adopted by the last Congress was very important. They had now to fight the war of soul. The best warrior of a troops is its commander. At that time their Commander-in-Chief was Mahatma Gandhi. The victory of a battle depended on the rank and file of the army. So there should be such rank and file that would bring success in their war. He then requested Moulana Shaukat Ali to deliver his address.

Maulana Shaukat Ali in beginning his speech said that he himself felt now that he was like a school-boy. He had passed his happiest time at Aligarh with many of his brothers and he was happy to-day to see so many students gathering strong before him. He accepted the challenge of Mr. Nimbaker who had spoken to the speaker on a previous occasion that he (the speaker) should not think so highly of Aligarh students, because Bombay had also produced men like Dadabhai, Pherozeshah Mehta, Gokhale, Telang, Tilak and Gandhi. The old fight that Mahomedans and Hindus had been fighting for small Government posts, titles and other little crumbs lying on the Government table had now gone.

He was going the next day to Aligarh when he would be glad to tell the students there what Bombay was competing for. He hoped they would, thus, compete for ever in serving their mother-country.

He said that after the Friday prayers the new Moslem University must have been inaugurated in the college mosque on that very day. They were not going to fight the Trustees of the College, who were behaving like non-Musalmans. They had prohibited students from taking their food in the College. He wished them on their behalf every success. When the Bombay students would leave their college they would feel for a time, but that feeling would be short lived.

"REMAIN FIRM."

Continuing, he said that the Aligarh College had been built by the Mahomedans. He was himself a trustee, but it was a matter of shame that they had now a body of trustees composed chiefly of knights and princes. During that period the British were friends of Islam, but now he would say that they were enemies. The students have undoubtedly to face a serious situation but that would not deter them from their being true to their country. They would force the trustees to leave the College and make it a national one. The Bombay students would have to face the same difficulty like the Aligarh students. So before they took up that step they must think very carefully. There were students from all the communities and he hoped that for the good name of the Parsis who had produced men like Dadabhai and Pherozeshah,—of whom they were all proud,—the Parsi youths would rise to the occasion to join hands with their Muslim and Hindu brothers.

Continuing, the speaker appealed them all to make determination and never to give way. They should continue fighting till victory was won. Their example would be followed by other students in other provinces.

Mr. Muazzam Ali and Dr. Savarkar having made short speeches, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

"That this meeting of the students of Bombay decides to form a students' union called 'Tark-I-Mawalat Sabha' in order to give practical effect to the resolution of the Indian National Congress about the withdrawal of the students from the Government or the Aided institutions.

"That this meeting congratulates the students of the Aligarh College, Lahore and Amritsar for their self-sacrifice and courageous stand in the cause of the Motherland and welcomes the advent of a National Muslim University started to-day at Aligarh."

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

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(Signed).....M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
Medical Officer of Health.

If your Chemist or Dealer cannot supply please send his name and address to "Glaxo Special Representative" c/o S. F. COLAH & CO., 70, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

MR. LAJPAT RAI ON AMERICA.

"THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," by Lajpatrai—Published by R. Chatterji, at 210-3-1, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. Price Rs. 5.

Mr. Lajpatrai is an observant traveller and an eloquent writer. He knows what interests his countrymen most and his impressions of the United States are exceedingly popular. In response to a constant demand, he has brought out a second edition of his work. As he truly remarks, "in several respects the problems of the United States are very similar to those that face us in India." America is known as the land of liberty and democracy. It attracts a large number of ignorant immigrants of several nationalities every year, and thus the population is as varied as in India. The Negroes awaken our curiosity perhaps more than any other people. A land of long rivers, wide plains, and high mountains, America has much to teach India in agricultural and industrial progress. Any number of books have been written on the United States, but they are not all available to the ordinary Indian reader. Mr. Lajpatrai has drawn freely on the best sources of information and laid his country under obligation by offering a large amount of interesting information within a small compass.

The most instructive chapters in the volume deal with Negroes, charity and social service organisations, the Philippine Islands, caste in America, and Indians in America. The chapters on religion and on woman are also full of interest. The American Negro is not always black. He is sometimes as fair as an Anglo-Saxon. He is a Christian and he speaks English. But there is Negro blood in tis veins. His emancipation began soon after the Declaration of Independence and completed by the formal abolition of slavery. There were white slaves in America before the Negroes were imported from Africa. In theory the Negro is now nearly the equal of the white man and the Northern States wish him well. The Southern States still treat him as an outcast. Conditions of franchise are so regulated that he is generally a cipher in politics. The best Negro writers and scholars are not admitted into white restaurants. They must occupy the back seets in a tramcar. The educational facilities granted to them contemplate their learning some manual occupation. They are wanted as work men, not as leaders. Among Negroes themselves some leaders are for the present content to spread the kind of education which ensures bread, while others would also spread culture. The Tuskegee Institute, of which Dr. Booker Washington is life and soul, is a wonderful achievement in self-help and organisation, and its description in Mr. Lajpatrai's book is highly interesting. Dr. Washington is a "Moderate" and an ardent advocate of "vocational education." The American Negro is not an Oriental in his notions. He has the same ideas on the education and rights of women as the white man, and education has made greater progress among them than in India—nearly 50 per cent. are literate. Intermarriage between white and coloured peoples is forbidden and the children of a white man by negro mother cannot mention their father as such in public records.

In 1914-15 the Legislature of the United States formally declared that "it is and has always been the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognise their independence as soon as a stabler Government can be established therein"; and an Act was passed to confer a certain measure of self-government upon the people. The Governor-General and some of his colleagues are appointed by the President of the United States. A reaction against this policy is reported to have set in, but imperialists existed in America even at the time of passing the Act.

The reaction against Hindus is also worthy of note. Indians are scattered all over America. They are mosly Sikhs. Mr. Lajpatrai thinks that their number must exceed ten thousand on the Pacific Coast alone The students who depend for their livelihood entirely on their own work are often in desperate and pitiable circumstances. Heart-rending is the story of the Agarwal youth who was working on a railroad track, cutting stones, sleeping on the ground at night, and cooking his food in tin cans thrown on the road by wayfarers. The prejudice against Indian labourers is due to several causes—their illiteracy and insanitary habits are generally put forward. The immigrants from other lands are seldom better in this respect, and Mr. Lajpatrai thinks that the Indian rivalry in agricultural labour and trade is the real reason of the dislike cherished towards Hindus. They are now treated as undesirable aliens, those who follow certain respectable callings being treated as exceptions.

Mr. Lajpat Rai is a philosopher, besides being a traveller. After eloquently describing the greatness of Americans, their command over the elements and the forces of nature he wises the question whether they are "really happy." He thinks that most of them are "thoroughly discontended and rebellous." Mr. Laipat Rai has travelled far and wide and says he has nowhere found contentment. If so, let us also be discontented!

"SAKUNTALA" IN ENGLISH.

LAURENCE BINYON'S STAGE VERSION OF "SAKUNTALA,"

"The Union of the East and the West" and the "Indian Art and Dramaic Society" organised two performance of Kalidasa's Sakuntala in November last at the Winter Garden Theatre, London. Lord Carmichael, Charles Roberts, and other friends of India well-known for their lifelong sympathy were among the promoters of this venture, and the managing committee were able to secure not only distinguished patronage, appropriate scenery, dresses and music, but also a highly gifted band of actors and actresses for the performance. Their greatest hit however appear to have been in the English version which Laurence Binyon wrote specially for the occasion, copies of which are now available as an addition to the series of Rabindranath Tagore's works which Messrs. Macmillian Co. have been publishing.

The excuse for its inclusion in this series is that the verion is prefaced by an appreciation of the Sakuntala from the pen of the Bengali poet written by him many years ago in Benagli and well known all over India in various translations, Hindi, Gujerati, Marathi, &c. A condensed English translation of the essay by Professor Jadunath Sarkar had appeared in the Modern Review in 1919, and it is this which is printed here as an introduction to Mr. Binyon's version of this renowned play. Now Rabindranath Tagore is a great critic. His imagination acts as freely sensitively and sympathetically in the interpretation of the masterpieces of art and literature, as it does in his own creations, and not a few of his critical essays are as original, and passages in them have haunting beauty as delicate and ageless as the best of his own works. This particular essay, however, is not very happy example Rabindranath's powers. That there are "two unities in the Sakuntala" and that "the development" from the one to the other is as natural and withal quite as magical as "the development of flower, into fruit, of earth into heaven of matter into spirit," of the "beauty and romance" that are "earthly and unstable" into "the eternal heaven of moral beauty"—is all perfectly true. It is no less true that "with matchless art Kalidasa has placed his heroine at the meeting point of action and calmness, of Nature and Law, of river and ocean as it were. Her father was a hermit, but her mother was a nymph. Her birth was the outcome of interrupted austerities. But her nurture was in a hermitage, which is just the place where nature and austerities, beauty and restraint are harmonised. . . . Her *Gandharva* marriage, too, was of the same type: it had the wildness of nature joined to the social tie of wedlock. "But, nevertheless, the critic goes astray, we think when he speaks of "the fall of Sakuntala", "the gross earthiness" of it, and adds that, presumably because of Dunshyanta's loss of memory, "thus dust settles on her", even "mud". And he goes still more astray in his attempted contrast between the Sakuntala of Kalidasa and the Firanda of Shakespeare. The pure beauty of Kalidasa's creation shines eternal in its own lustre and needs no such forced depreciation of the creation of another Master, to set it forth.

But it is the astonishing charm of Mr. Binyon's version that gives little volume its permanent rank among the world's masterpieces. It is not a translation. It is only a paraphrase. And it does not give the whole of Kalidasa's play. Speeches, scenes, characters have had to be omitted from the original, in a perfectly ruthless manner, in order to bring the representation within the rigid time limits of the modern stage. What is left is only a little over a half of the original. This of course no genuine lover of the Sanskrit drama of this play in particular can justify. Mr. Binyon's attempted justification—"fidelity to what is universal in Kalidasa has been sought for, rather than the reproduction of exotic beauties," will not convince anyone. One might as well attempt a defence of an abbreviated Iliad on the plea that only the Univeral in Homer has been kept, in the hope that it will shine all the purer in being freed from the merely temporary and local and peculiar. Such special pleading makes no converts. The best course is to confess at once the only true compelling reason. The time limits of the modern stage are inexorable, and Kalidasa can not possibly be presented on the modern stage, nor can Shakespeare be revived, except only in a sympathetically condensed version. Even the songs on our modern stage can be admitted only at certain points in the action, and then, two, only for the prescribed number of minutes and seconds!

Mr. Binyon's work suffers from two defects, one of them easy to remedy in a second edition. Not enough stage directions are given. In the play several of the most essential speeches are soliloquies or addressed only to one of the persons present, or they are of this character in part, and only the remaining portions are addressed to all. At such points precise stage directions are essential and we suppose it is only an oversight that is responsible for their omission. The other defect is more serious. In paraphrasing Mr. Binyon has now and again added touches for which there is no warrant in the original. Take a few instances. In the prologue in the *Nati's* song this is Mr. Binyon's second verse:

"She holds it before her
In the dim room
Before the mirror, burning
With her cheek's bloom."

This is altogether hopeless. Kalidasa knows nothing of the dim room or the mirror because, of course, this *pramadas* put the sirisha flower into the pierced lobe of the ear the moment they pluck it from the tree or pick it up as it drops on the ground. Again, in the fifth act (here act 2 scene 2 Sakuntala's heavy sigh. . . . Alas, my high climbing hope! . . Mr. Binyon renders by the following five lines:

Ah, no I know how high my hope had climbed,
Now when it's fallen like a vine unpropt,
And there is nothing left; all my dreams darkened,
And the sweet vision of happiness that I had,
Counting the days to it, gone, gone for ever!

Forty-six words for five—what a gain, what a loss!

But, let us turn rather to the astonishingly close and charmingly phrased renderings which abound in our author's work. Take first the celebrated verse in the beginning of act 5 (here act 2 sc 2). Here is Mr. Binyon's version·

When in some idle careless hour the heart
Feels on a sudden a longing like sweet pain
Because of beauty seen in face or flower,
Or, in a voice, music that breathes and falls,
Doubtless it is the shadow of something dear
Loved in a former and forgotten birth
But so deep rooted in the heart, that the
It knows not, remembers what it loved.'

Or to take a simpler example, the King's directness in act 3 me here act 1 sc 3) is thus rendered by our author.

"O you that are so near my heart! If you,
Whose eyes are like wine poured into my veins
When they regard—if you dream my heart
Is aught but filled and brimmed with naught but you,
Why, Love has slain me once, but you again
With jealous doubts, and I am doubly slain."

The purist may mislike the 'aught' and the 'naught' coming so near each other, but the sense and the feeling of the original could not be rendered better than they have been here. And Mr. Binyon's work is full of such closeness to the thought and sentiment of Kalidasa expressed with an independence of phrase and rhythm, bound to captivate even those readers to whom Kalidasa is but a name, and the Sanskrit language mere heathenish jargon.

B. K. T.

STORIES FROM TAGORE.

Stories from Tagore. Macmillan & Co. Re. 1,

It is one of the penalties of greatness as an author to be used as a school text-book and Dr. Tagore has not escaped. Messrs. Macmillan have selected ten of his best known stories, mostly from the *Hungry Stones* above mentioned, and added notes and lists of words to be studied etymologically, and other such devices for training the young idea to shoot. It is a little like using a razor to cut stones, but Dr. Tagore will not complain, for he suffers in a good cause and in the best of company. It is true that every school-boy is hampered in his study of English, not only by the word idiom of an alien tongue, but by the thought idiom. Not merely the subjects of his reading have been unfamiliar, but almost every phrase has English association meaningless to him. He has to struggle simultaneously with two kinds of strangeness, the thought and the language. It is an immense gain that, when he has mastered the new queer words, they should bring home something known in vivid imagery to his mind. It is obvious that any benign educationalist, setting out to simplify the young students task, must inevitably victimise Dr. Tagore. His stories are suited to all ages and he commands both personally and in his devoted adherents so much talent in translating into lucid and beautiful English, that his stories are bound to become a part of school apparatus. He has no doubt accepted his fate with the amused resignation of Horace.

Hungry Stones by Rabindranath Tagore. MacMillan & Co.

It is constantly thrown in the teeth of the Englishman in India, that he does not even begin to understand the life of the Indians with whom his life is surrounded on every side. There is truth in the taunt, but an attempt to overcome this ignorance shows how many obstacles there are in the path. Most Indians cannot, and do not wish to entertain Englishmen in the privacy of their own homes, yet the life of the market and council chamber are largely sealed books without this key to open them. It is impossible to understand a man when nothing is known of his home life. Among European nations this gulf is largely bridged by literature. Think of the illumination of French minds brought about by Thackeray and Jane Austen, or of English minds by Balzac and Dostoieffsky. Indians can learn all there is to know about English life from the never ceasing flow of English novels depicting every shade and grade of contemporary life. But where is the Englishman to gather a similar insight into the workings of the Indian mind? He has not time to master several vernaculars for the sake of the few contemporary novels that would save his purpose. Translations into English are not very numerous, and he has received with avidity as many as there are. Therefore Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's valuable contribution to the bridging of the gulf is immensely appreciated by English readers. The stories in *Hungry Stones* are few and simple. They are mostly variations of the theme, "sunt lachrymae rerum," poignant little tales of irremediable sorrows, but they do reflect the home life of Hindusthan. They reflect the relationship of brothers to sisters, husbands to wives, first wives to their successors in the husbands's affection, the gaiety of children, the toil of the student, the difficult linking together of Eastern and Western usages. They make a picture, which it is often hard for the alien to visualise, of the daily round with in the gates. They do in fact bridge the gulf because Dr. Tagore knows how to use the touch of nature which makes the whole world kin. The present edition is a reprint for circulation in India only.

VIRTUOUS NASIMA by M. S. Kazi and G. A. Shaik.

It is something worth reading in these days, if one has to read a story or novellette, which sails clear of love. "Virtuous Nasima" professes to do so. It is a story, translated from Urdu, which inculcates domestic virtues, benefits of scientific education and incidentally reveals to a Gujarati reader features in the home life of a married Musalman couple of the middle class in Upper India. One remembers to have read an equally interesting story, also the translation of an Urdu original, called the "Mirror of Women," first brought out by a Parsi gentlemen and then by a Hindu The book is interesting, instructive and worth perusal.

IMPORTANT ARTICLES

The following publications, articles, are recommended to Indian readers.

THE STEEL STRIKE (labor) B. W. Huebsch, 32 West 58 Street, New York. Wm. J. Foster.

REPORT ON THE STEEL STRIKE OF. 1910. By a commission of inquiry of the Interchurch World Movement. Harcourt, Brace and Howe, New York City.

THE NEW UNIONISM. Publisher, as above.

THE NEGRO OF AMERICA. Herbert J. Seligman, New York.

ARTICLES RELATING TO INDIA.

MUNSEYS— September. Article on Persia.

SURVEY (New York) September 1, issue. "Can India be Modern"?.

THE NEW REPUBLIC—September 1, 1920. H. N. Brailsfor: "Is Capitalism at stake in Europe?" z

August 10, 1920. "Rural Europe come to Power."

THE FREEMAN. August 18th. "Oil and troubled waters". All of the above magazines are published in New York.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"WOMEN OF INDIA" by Otto Rothfeld Painted by M. V. Durandhar Taraporevala Bombay Review next week Rs. 16.

"STORIES FROM TAGORE" Macmillan

"RECOLLECTIONS OF BOMBAY" by Sir D. E. Wacha.

"The House of Commons," a new book by Hilaire Belloc, is in the press to be published by Messrs. Allen and Unwin.

The Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie, compiled by himself and brought down to within a year or two of his death, is shortly to be produced by Messrs. Constable.

The Oxford University Press is about to publish in two volumes, under the title of "Dyarchy," a series of essays relating to schemes of reformers lately applied to India with an introduction by Mr. Lionel Curtis.

Messrs. Watts and Co.'s autumn list includes two new issues of the "Life-Stories of Famous Men" Series, the Right Hon. J. M. Robertson writing on "Charles Bradlangh" and Mr. Joseph McCabe on "Robert Owen"; The Natural History of Evil," by Adam Gowans Whyte; "The Solution of the Synoptic Problem," by Major Robinson Smith; and "The A B C of Evolution," by Joseph McCabe.

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The shades of night were falling fast
As through an Indian village passed
A youth who bore 'mid deleful cries
A bottle with the strange device,
"S. A. S."

A forehead high, bright eyes beneath
Both confidence in mankind breathe
And like a silver clarion rung
The accents of a foreign tongue,
"S. A. S."

In homes forlorn he saw no light
Of household fires that once were bright
At every door he heard a moan
But one reply he gave each groan,
"S. A. S."

"Oh for a charm!" an old man said,
"Death hovers o'er my daughter's head,
For Fever's jaws are gaping wide."
To which the youthful voice replied,
"S. A. S."

"My child," the mother said, "do rest
Thy feverish head upon my breast."
The maiden while the youth did spy
And took the bottle with a sign,
"S. A. S."

"Beware, O child, thy withered frame!
Beware," said Doubt, "a wizard's game!
Or bid thy parents last good-night."
"Try," cried Faith from heaven's height,
"S. A. S."

At break of day all in a band
The elders of this fever-land
Went to temple for their prayer
Heard on their way the playful air,
"S. A. S."

A damsel by a rippling fount
Her garden fence did early mount
While in her hand she held, the dame,
The bottle with that loved name,
"S. A. S."

There with the golden beams of day
She mingled the music of her lay;
And still in climes both nigh and far
These words drop like a falling star,

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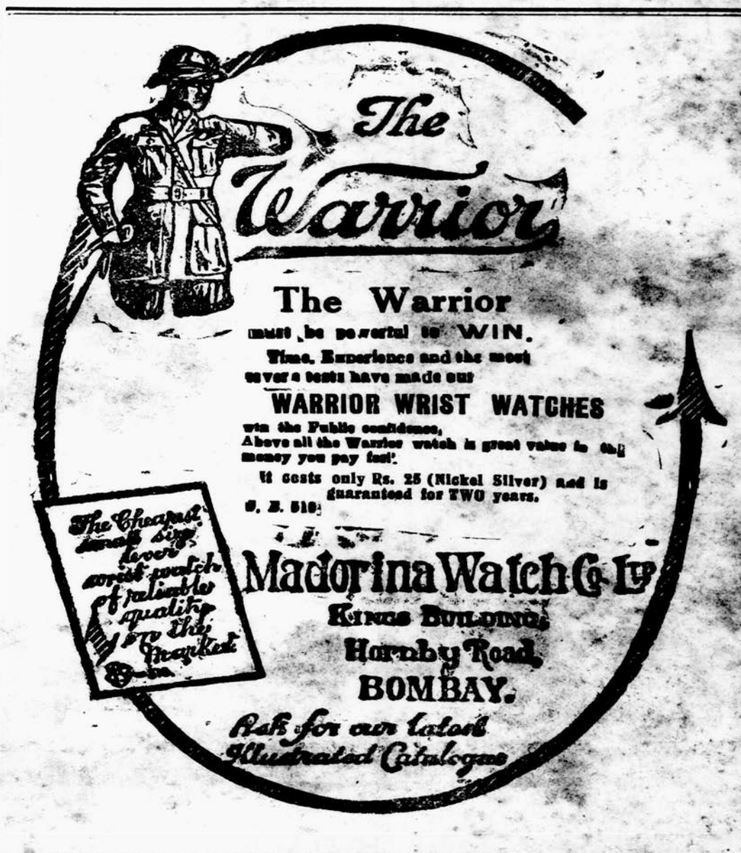
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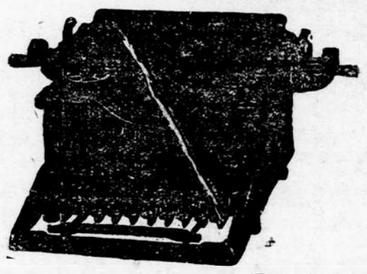

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